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# **ELECTRONIC SERIALS CATALOGING WORKSHOP**

## **INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL**

2003 Revision

Prepared by

**Steve Shadle** (University of Washington)

And

**Les Hawkins** (Library of Congress)



## **Table of Contents**

Foreword

Preface

### Sessions

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Cataloging an Online Serial
- 3 Aggregations and Packages
- 4 Online Versions
- 5 Changes that affect cataloging
- 6 Case Studies

### Appendices

- A MARC 21 Workforms
- B MARC 21 Coding Guide for Exercises
- C Answers to Exercises
- D Evaluation Form
- E Glossary
- F Resources
- G Diagram of bibliographic resources in AACR2, by Jean Hiron



## Foreword

The world of serials cataloging has changed significantly with the arrival of electronic serials, particularly those that are Web-based. There are many more challenges for the cataloger in providing bibliographic access to these materials and SCCTP's Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop is designed to explore these issues, while also providing the basics of cataloging remote-access electronic serials according to CONSER practices. This is the third workshop to be developed by the Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program, under the aegis of the Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) Program.

I am very grateful to Les Hawkins, CONSER Specialist at the Library of Congress, and Steve Shadle, Serials Cataloger at the University of Washington, for developing this course. Both Les and Steve have extensive knowledge of online serials and have provided numerous training sessions on this topic. Their expertise in both the subject matter and its effective presentation in a workshop setting is clearly evident.

I also want to thank Victor Liu, Coordinator of Technical Services at Washtenaw Community College, for providing a test session for the course and to the Michigan Library Consortium for sponsoring the test. Special thanks are also extended to course reviewers: Victor Liu, David Van Hoy (MIT), Cameron Campbell (ATLA), and Gretchen Yealey (Brown), Ann Ercelawn (Vanderbilt) and Becky Culbertson (UC-San Diego).

This course was designed to be presented by SCCTP trainers in a workshop setting; however, the materials may also be used for self-study. The course makes use of PowerPoint and does not require an Internet connection. Comments on the materials are most welcome.

To learn more about SCCTP, consult the Web site at:  
<http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/scctp>

Jean Hiron  
CONSER Coordinator  
Serial Record Division  
Library of Congress

April 2002



## Instructor's Preface

The *Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop* has been designed for an optimum class size of under 25. A single trainer can give the presentation in one day, including time for class discussion. Sessions 2, and 5 have cataloging exercises that will require the students to use a MARC workform found in appendix A and a guide to MARC 21 coding in appendix B.

Instructors are encouraged to re-arrange slides if necessary to present the material in a way they feel most appropriate. For example, session 6 offers six case studies for trainees to consider. The material can be presented in a couple of different ways, small group discussion, where the class is divided into groups to look at a particular case study or as a trainer-led discussion where the trainer leads the entire class through all of the case studies. Since the slides for the case studies are arranged to present all of the case studies as a group and all of the solutions as a separate group, the trainer may want to rearrange them to better facilitate a trainer-led discussion format where each case study is shown, then its solution immediately following it. If you re-arrange the slides, please keep in mind that the participant's printed manual will not be in synch with the slide rearrangement.

The suggested workshop schedule for the day is to begin at 9:00 and end by 5:00. The times below are only a suggestion and may be altered depending on group needs.

9:00-9:15 Introductions/logistics  
9:15-9:45 Session 1  
9:45-10:15 Session 2  
10:15-10:30 Break  
10:30-12:00 Session 2 continued  
12:00-1:00 Lunch  
1:00-3:00 Sessions 3 and 4  
3:00-3:15 Break  
3:15-4:15 Session 5  
4:15-5:00 Session 6

If the workshop is not running on schedule, there is some flexibility built into session 6, either by taking more time with small group discussion or taking less time by presenting the material yourself or not considering some of the case studies. Case studies #4 (Online supplement to a print serial) and #3 (Multiple language editions) are the least common situations and the best to drop if you don't have the time or size of group to discuss all the case studies. If you identify other case studies that you think will serve attendees better, feel free to add them to your materials and report them to the trainer's list. Session 6 case studies *should* change as the world of e-serial publishing does.

Just as with the Basic Cataloging and Holdings courses, *please* report your training experience to other trainers via the training list (scctp@sun8.loc.gov).



# Session 1: Introduction

- What are the goals of the electronic serials cataloging course?
- What are the basic tools, standards and resources for cataloging e-serials?
- What kinds of e-serials are libraries dealing with?
- What are the differences between serials and integrating resources?

1

## **Object:**

The object of this session is to introduce the goals of the online serials cataloging course. It will describe characteristics of online serials and talk about the need for creating records for them. It will discuss some of the tools and terminology for cataloging e-serials.

## **Warm Up Exercises**

Ask class to describe some of the online serials they have encountered at their institution. How many in the class deal with aggregator packages? List the names of some of the packages. How many are involved with cataloging locally produced online serials for digital library projects? What other sorts of online serials are attendees dealing with?

## **References**

The Instructor is advised to review the following:

CCM Module 31

## Goals of the course

- Outline basic terminology, techniques, tools and problem solving approaches
- Give attendees practice creating catalog records for a variety of electronic serials
- Explore the problems of multiple electronic versions

2

- Outline basic techniques, tools and problem solving approaches to cataloging e-serials.

Use of AACR2 and MARC 21 to create records for online serials is one of several approaches to handling e-serials. The course will focus on this approach however and point out where it is most appropriately used

- Give attendees practice creating catalog records for a variety of electronic serials.
  - Most sessions have practice exercises in the attendee handbook.
  - Some of the answers to these reflect one of several possible ways of using AACR2 to create the record
- Explore the problems of multiple electronic versions.
  - Discuss ways to handle serials included in “aggregator databases” and other types of electronic reproductions

## Goals continued

- Discuss common problems in cataloging online serials
- Look at trends in e-serial cataloging

3

- Discuss common problems encountered in cataloging online serials.
  - Including selecting the chief source, recording unusual designations
- Look at trends in e-serials cataloging.

## Goals for participants

- Practice creating original records for online serials
- Learn various techniques for handling online versions of print serials
- Share your experience with cataloging online serials
- Discuss problems and unique situations from home

4

The instructor can ask the class if they have goals or particular interests other than what's listed on the slide. These can be listed on a flip chart to make sure they are covered or otherwise addressed during the session.

# Tools for cataloging online serials

- AACR2 (revised 2002) & Library of Congress Rule Interpretations (LCRIs)
- MARC 21 Bibliographic Format
- CONSER documentation
  - CONSER Cataloging Manual, Module 31
    - <http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/module31.html>
  - CONSER Editing Guide

5

The appendices contain workforms and guides to fixed field coding for completing the exercises.

# Types of online serials

- E-serials “born digital,” that is, originally published online
  - some of these may later appear in cumulated print format
- Reproductions, republications, simultaneous editions of print titles
  - Issued by original print publisher, a contracted third party or as part of a digital library project

6

•Types of electronic serials selected and cataloged by libraries include (but are not limited to!):

–Scholarly online serials which provide a means of self publishing and access to preprint manuscripts. Often “born digital” originally appearing on the Web, sometimes later issued in print (related versions such as print are secondary to the online version.) These may not contain traditional volume and issue numbering- sometimes the only designation available is the numbering on individual articles.

–Digitized versions of serials

- scholarly titles included in aggregator databases or indexes
- popular or commercial magazines

# Types of online serials continued

- Titles that are part of a database of aggregated titles
  - May vary in completeness of reproduction and coverage of issues
  - May be the most predominate type of e-serial that libraries purchase and need to control
  - CONSER and OCLC guidelines cataloging serials in multiple packages be pointed out in session 2.

7

The term “aggregator database” refers to the packaging of a large number of digitized titles into a searchable database. The content and characteristics of such packages vary widely but for serials it has meant that there is a great deal of overlap in titles contained in these products and differences in the extent of available issues among them. Utilities, such as OCLC often show a wide range of treatment for a single title covered by several aggregator databases. In some cases a single record has been used to list URLs of all the aggregators that cover the title, in other cases, under earlier CONSER policies separate records have been created.

CONSER and OCLC have developed guidelines for the retention/creation of one record to represent all online versions of a title with a separate record for the print. Database clean-up has begun on OCLC to change or delete fields referred to specific aggregators. Field by field guidelines for record content will be covered in Session 2.

Information about these efforts, referred to as “The Aggregator-Neutral Record” or “Option B Plus” are available on the CONSER Website

–Can anyone in the class mention other types of e-serials? Newspapers? ‘Zines or E-zines? Overlay journals? Government serials?

# Resource discovery methods and control

How do libraries provide access to electronic resources?

- Institutional gateways to Web based resources
  - Lists and menus that provide access to serials
  - Subscription products and services
- OPAC record with links to the resources and services

8

Resource discovery: using various methods to identify, distinguish (from similar resources) and retrieve a bibliographic resource. Control: assuring that library users have access to a resource in a larger sense. Making sure its retrievable (as with a catalog record or access through a library page or bibliography) and available (its paid for, passwords work, IP access works).

Libraries provide access to electronic resources in several ways. Access may be provided through institutional Web gateways, homepages, or digital library projects. These might include access to free Web resources organized in topical lists. They may also include subscription products available through a commercial service or database provider. Sometimes access is available through connections between these resources and records in a library OPAC where searching by controlled index terms and relationships to related bibliographic resources can be seen. In other cases they are simply available through an institutional Web page where access is controlled through “domain” recognition or password.

Further explanation: Domain recognition refers to the identification of a valid user IP [Internet Protocol] address as the user attempts to access a resource. If the user’s IP address isn’t valid (e.g. they haven’t paid for a subscription or their IP address hasn’t been added to the provider’s list of valid IP addresses) the user’s access is blocked. Another method of controlling access to a paid subscription resource is to require the use of a valid password.

## Resource discovery and control cont.

- Metadata standards that promote the embedding of description and search terms in the resource itself
  - Search engines can more effectively find the resource
  - Some metadata schemes are designed to fit a particular type of resource or audience

9

A number of metadata standards have been developed to facilitate access to online resources. Libraries use these in digital library projects to enhance access to resources or to create Web based finding aids for digitized collections.

Many metadata standards serve specific types of resources and audiences. Encoded archival description (EAD) and variations of it for example has been used to create finding aids for archival material in many digital library projects. These finding aids provide a standardized description of the material which meet resource discovery requirements much more effectively than traditional MARC cataloging records.

Other metadata schemes--Dublin Core for example, have been developed with the idea of embedding a standardized description within the resource itself. This would enhance the ability of Internet search engines in resource discovery.

While there are many notable projects making use of embedded metadata across the wide range of the Web, use of metadata to enhance search engine retrieval is uneven, since its up to the creator to include metadata in creation of Web documents.

## Why catalog them with AACR2 and MARC 21?

- Provide access to all versions of a bibliographic resource in the OPAC
  - Including cases where format changes from print to online only
- Resource Discovery: Controlled vocabulary and MARC 21 content designation for *selected* Internet resources
- OPAC can reflect licensed/fee-based library acquisitions

10

It's likely an institution will use a variety of methods to provide access to online resources. Creating an OPAC record using AACR2 and the MARC 21 format is just one more approach and probably best aimed at selected resources.

Providing records for an online version of a resource in the OPAC can be helpful if existing print versions, microform versions, or CD-ROM versions have been cataloged. All versions are brought to the users attention while searching the OPAC. When a paper serial changes to online only format, a new record is called for in AACR2 and these can also be linked in the OPAC.

Resource discovery in the OPAC is enhanced with controlled vocabulary and MARC 21 content designation. While Internet search engines are becoming more efficient (and they are powerful!), careful selection and subject analysis for certain resources is still appropriate.

Since many Internet acquisitions are fee based, it's appropriate to create records for them as with other library acquisitions, this usually includes an OPAC record.

## A serial is:

“A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series.”

11

- One of the first decisions the cataloger needs to make is what type of bibliographic resource is being cataloged.
- The definition of a serial has changed only slightly: it now says that a serial “usually” bears numbering to include unnumbered monographic series.
- The rules for serials and integrating resources are both given in chapter 12, as continuing resources.
- The basis of description for a serial is still the first or earliest part available.

## An integrating resource is:

–“A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. Examples of integrating resources include updating loose-leafs and updating Web sites.”

12

- The basis of description for integrating resources is the latest iteration.

•[If the instructor has access to an Internet connection these resources might spark some interesting discussion of the differences between a serial and an integrating resource.]

What about these? These resources may fall somewhere between a serial and an integrating resource:

- Articles added to the Web site for Online journalism review : OJR  
<http://www.ojr.org> articles contain only date posted; there is a related email newsletter that is a clear serial
- Weblogs The rogue librarian <http://www.roguelibrarian.com/> dated messages and content are added on an ongoing basis. Web log software is becoming increasingly popular.

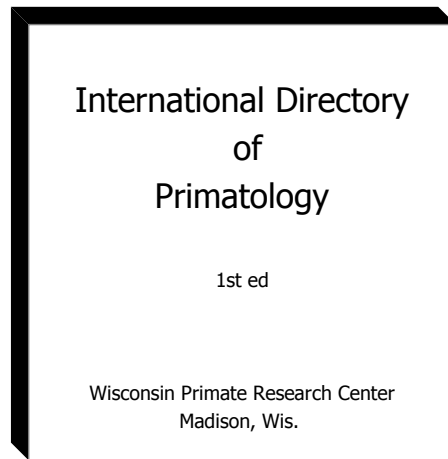
## Going digital

- An online version of a print serial or other physical format serial that does not retain separate discrete parts or issues in online format, would be cataloged as an integrating resource

13

The following slides show an example of a serial published in print or CD-ROM format is digitized for the Web and is not issued in discrete parts or issues in its online format would be cataloged as an integrating resource but could be linked to the record for the related physical format version.

# Serial in print format



14

Example of a serial, an annual directory in paper format. Its cataloged as a serial.

# Database in online format

Primate info net

Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center

## International Directory of Primates

[About IDP](#)

[Search IDP](#)

[Create or revise an entry](#)

## Table of Contents

[Organizations](#)

[Field studies](#)

15

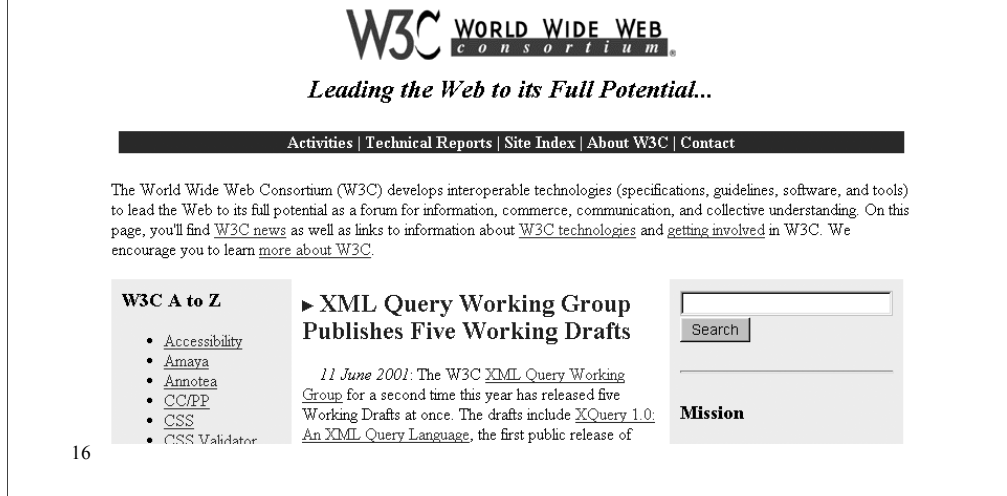
In online format, the directory is a database. It provides a search interface for two primatology related databases (people, organizations, field studies descriptions and more). The databases are called “Organizations” and “Field Studies”, seen at the bottom of the slide. It also provides a form for adding new entries to the database.

In the online format, this would be cataloged as an integrating resource, since there are no discrete issues available. The user searches this online database and retrieves records which provide information about a particular person or organization. New records are added on a continuous basis.

Currently records for integrating resources are created in the computer file or books formats (depending on the appropriate type of record code for the resource), at bibliographic level “m.” The example in the slide is a language resource and would be coded type of record code “a” and bibliographic level “m,” which generates the books format fixed field in OCLC. Sometime after the implementation of MARC 21 bibliographic level code “i” in OCLC integrating resources will be cataloged using the continuing resource 008– (which was earlier called the serial 008). Use of the code i will identify them as integrating resources while the continuing resources 008 will provides for coding entry convention, frequency, type of continuing resource, and form of original item to be coded. Note that code “i” **has** been implemented in RLIN, so this approach could be used in that utility now.

# Example of a Web site

- Most Web sites will be cataloged as integrating resources



This Web site is updated frequently with news and information about World Wide Web standards. It provides access to a growing number of resources produced by the World Wide Web Consortium (including serials or monographs that could conceivably be cataloged separately).

The organization's Web site does not meet the definition of a serial, but would be cataloged as an integrating resource using chapters 9 and 12 of AACR2.

# Examples of an Online Serial

## **CIT Infobits**

*CIT Infobits* (formerly titled *IAT Infobits*) is an electronic service of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Academic & Technology Networks' Center for Instructional Technology. Each month the CIT's Information Resources Consultant monitors and selects from a number of information and instructional technology sources that come to her attention and provides brief notes for electronic dissemination to educators.

[2001](#) | [2000](#) | [1999](#) | [1998](#) | [1997](#) | [1996](#) | [1995](#) | [1994](#) | [1993](#) | [Subscribe](#)

### *CIT Infobits* September 2001

- Online Learning Versus Classroom Learning
- Is the Classroom a Dirty Word?
- Report on All-Online MBA Program
- Higher Education in the Digital Age
- Online Database of Science and Technology Resources
- Recommended Reading

### *CIT Infobits* August 2001

- Online Teaching Survival Tips

17

Academic oriented online journal. This example was “born digital” no print version as yet. Issues are clearly designated. This is a screen shot from a table of contents screen where access is given to the contents of each issue by a given year.

# Issue of CIT Infobits

## **CIT Infobits**

**Issue 39**  
**September 2001**

ISSN 1521-9275

### **About INFOBITS**

*Infobits* is an electronic service of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Academic & Technology Networks' Center for Instructional Technology. Each month the CIT's Information Resources Consultant monitors and selects from a number of information and instructional technology sources that come to her attention and provides brief notes for electronic dissemination to educators.

---

[Online Learning Versus Classroom Learning](#)  
[Is the Classroom a Dirty Word?](#)  
[Report on All-Online MBA Program](#)  
[Higher Education in the Digital Age](#)

18

Screen shot of an individual issue. Note designation for the issue, ISSN, and some bibliographic information can be seen on this page. [This particular example is similar to a paper publication that has a caption title: the first page or screen contains all the articles, the title is given at the top.]

# Summary

- Chief goal of the workshop is to develop skills in cataloging online serials
- Online serials display a wide array of characteristics
- The revised chapter 12 of AACR2 covers both serials and integrating resources



# Exercises

20



Is this a serial? Why or why not?

Table of Contents screen:

## CONSERVATION ECOLOGY

Main	Issues	How to submit	Subscription benefits
------	--------	---------------	-----------------------

June, 2001

### Volume 5, Issue 1

#### Table of Contents

Articles in Conservation Ecology are published continuously in an Issue-in-Progress. At semi-annual intervals, the Issue-in-Progress is declared a New Issue. All articles are copyrighted © 2001 by the Resilience Alliance.

*Note: Each title serves as a link to the full article, including all figures, tables, and appendices. As articles with associated figures, tables, and appendices may be quite large and thus take a long time to download, we also provide a version of each of these articles in which the text, figures, tables, and appendices are separate files. Links to the other parts of the article are provided in the text. To choose the "linked files" version of an article, click on the symbol [#].*

Conservation Ecology, 2001: A Journal for Both Authors and Readers  
C. S. Holling

#### EDITORIAL

Crisis and Transformation  
Don Ludwig

#### SPECIAL FEATURE ON POLLINATOR DECLINES

Causes and Extent of Declines among Native North American Invertebrate Pollinators:  
Detection, Evidence, and Consequences  
James H. Cane and Vincent J. Tepedino

[Abstract] [#]	<u>Ups and Downs in Pollinator Populations: When is there a Decline?</u> David Ward Roubik
[Abstract] [#]	<u>Variation in Native Bee Faunas and its Implications for Detecting Community Changes</u> Neal M. Williams, Robert L. Minckley and Fernando A. Silveira
[Abstract] [#]	<u>The Native Bee Fauna of Carlinville, Illinois, Revisited After 75 Years: a Case for Persistence</u> John C. Marlin and Wallace E. LaBerge

## Conservation Ecology – Serial??

Yes, this is a serial. Even though articles are added continuously to issues, a complete numbered and dated issue is released twice a year.

```
Type:  a      ELvl:      Srce:  d  GPub:      Ctrl:      Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s      Form:   s  Conf:  0  Freq:   f    MRec:      Ctry:  onc
S/L:   0      Orig:   s  EntW:      Regl:   r    ISSN:      Alph:  a
Desc:  a      SrTp:   p  Cont:      DtSt:   c    Dates: 1997,9999
```

```
006      [m      g      d      ]
007      c $b r $d m $e n
022      1195-5449
043      n-----
050 14    QH75.A1 $b C673
245 00    Conservation ecology $h [electronic resource].
260      Ottawa, Ont. : $b Ecological Society of America, $c c1997-
310      Semiannual
362 0     Vol. 1, issue 1 (June 15, 1997)-
500      Title from title screen (viewed on Mar. 30, 1999).
500      Latest issue consulted: Vol. 2, issue 2 (Dec. 1998) (viewed
Mar. 30, 1999).
515      Articles are published continuously on the
Internet in an "Issue in Progress" which is declared,
every 6 mos., as a "New Issue".
516      Electronic journal
538      Mode of access: World Wide Web.
650 0     Conservation biology $v Periodicals.
650 0     Ecosystem management $v Periodicals.
650 0     Ecological assessment (Biology) $v Periodicals.
650 0     Applied ecology $v Periodicals.
650 0     Nature conservation $v Periodicals.
710 2     Ecological Society of America.
856 40    $u http://www.consecol.org/Journal/
```

## Session 1, Exercise 2

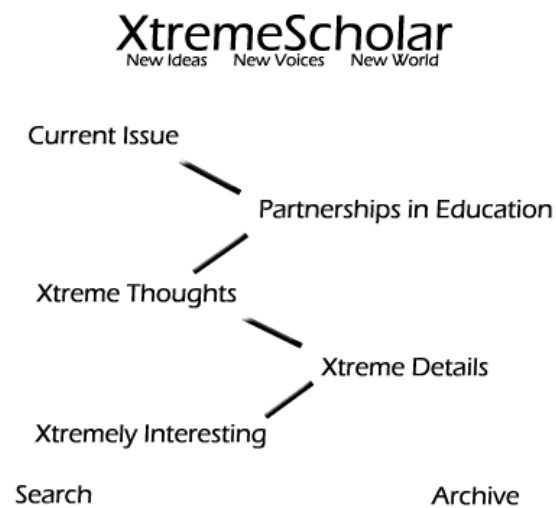
Is this a serial?

An example of an online only resource. Opening flashscreen.

**XtremeScholar**  
New Ideas   New Voices   New World

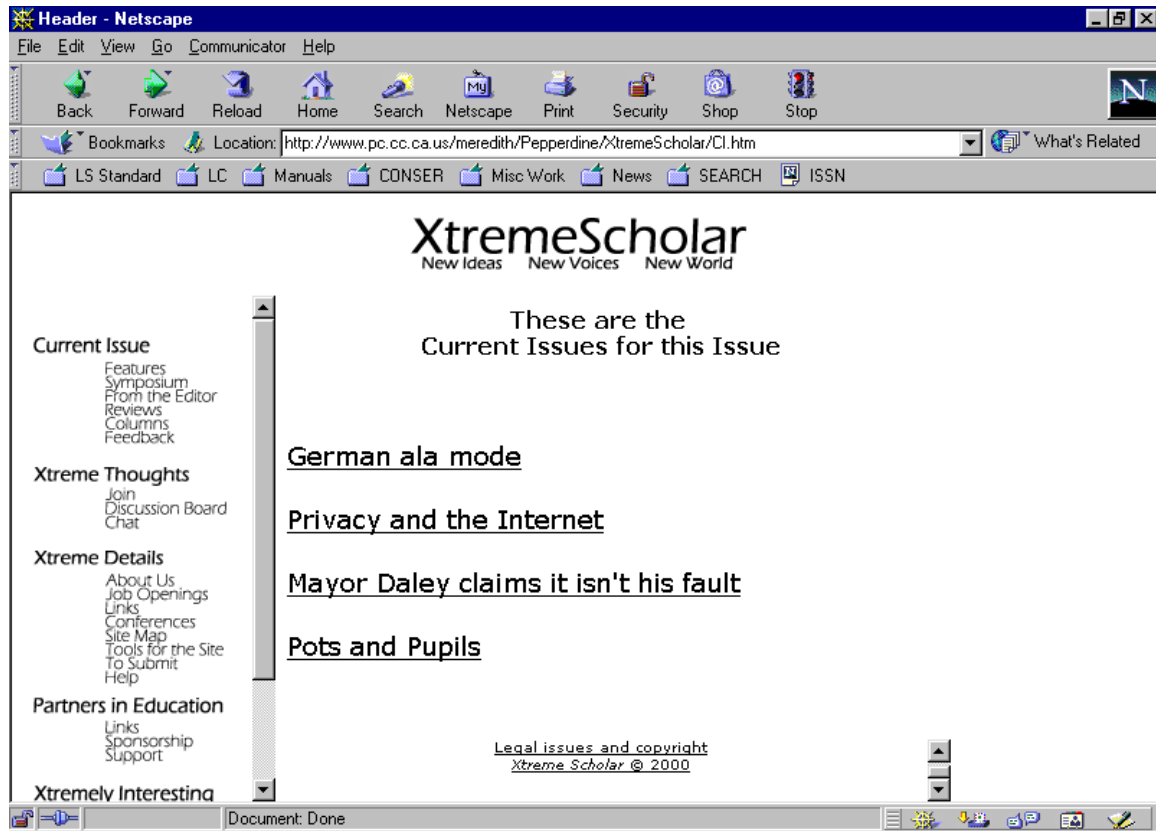
Enter

Contents screen for the whole resource.



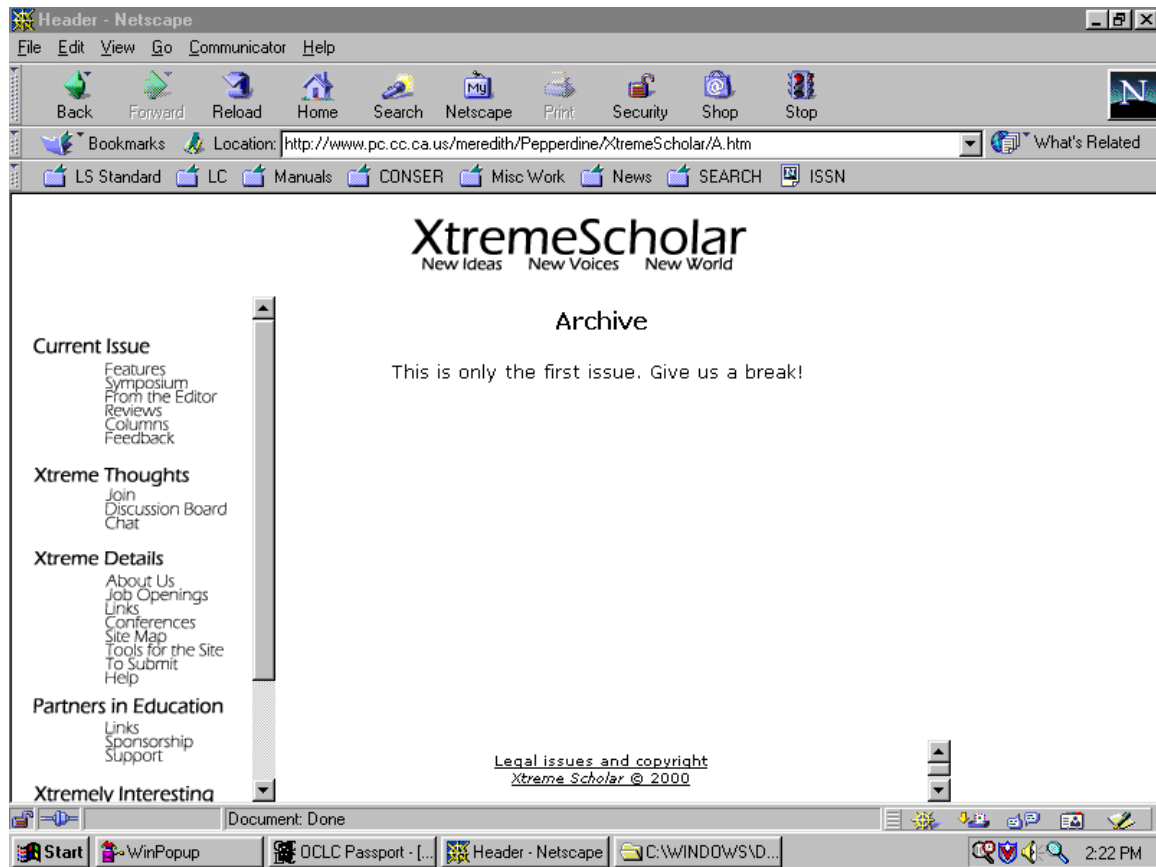
## Session 1, Exercise 2

The page that results after pressing the “Current issue” link:



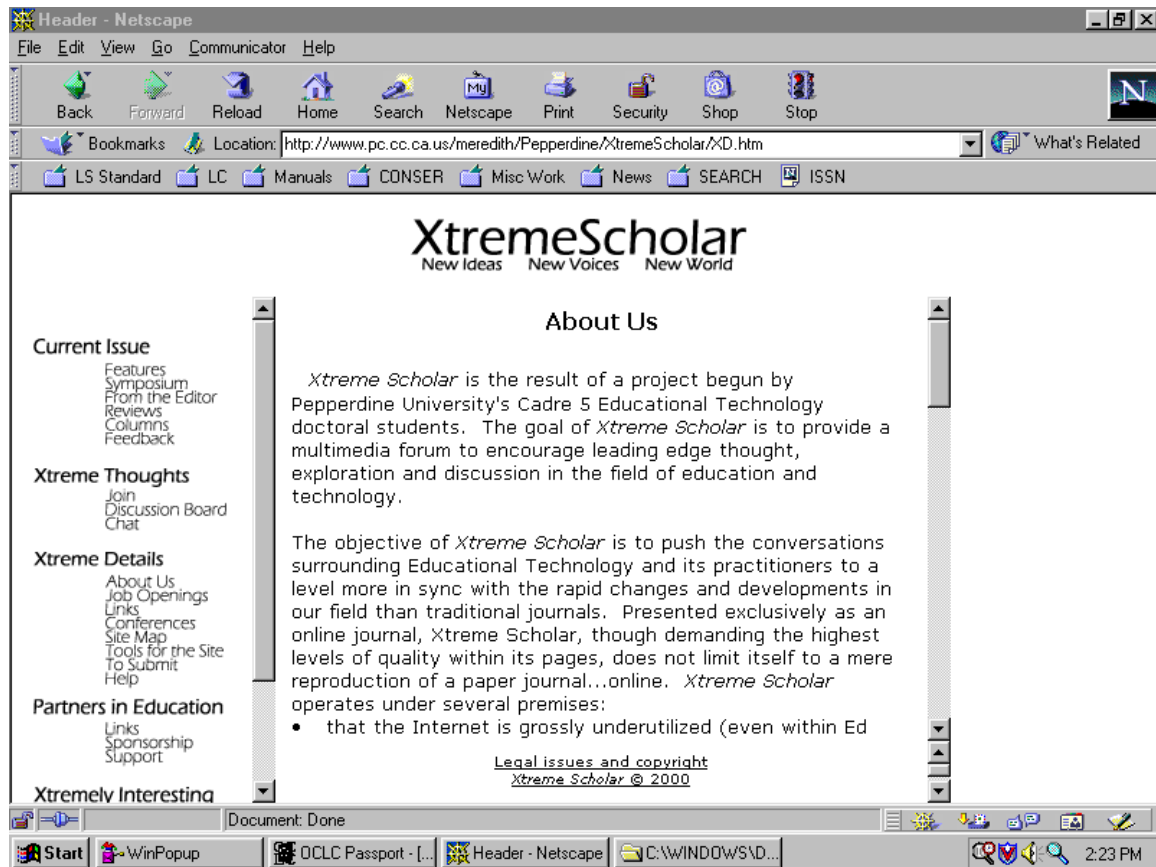
## Session 1, Exercise 2

At the Archive:



## Session 1, Exercise 2

The about file:



# Xtreme Scholar – Serial??

Because there is a designated archive page with an indication that this is the first issue, we can assume there will be future issues.

```
Type:  a   ELvl:  7   Srce:  d   GPub:      Ctrl:      Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s   Form:  s   Conf:  0   Freq:  t   MRec:      Ctry:  cau
S/L:   0   Orig:  s   EntW:      Regl:  r   ISSN:      Alph:
Desc:  a   SrTp:  p   Cont:      DtSt:  c   Dates: 2000,9999
      006      [m          d          ]
      007      c $b r $d c $e n
      037      $b Pepperdine University, 400 Corporate Pointe, Culver City,
CA, 90062
      245 00  Xtreme scholar $h [electronic resource].
      260      Culver City, Calif. : $b Pepperdine University, $c c2000-
      310      Three no. a year
      362 0   1st issue-
      500      Title from title graphic (viewed on Nov. 16, 2000).
      516      HTML, pdf, Macromedia Flash (electronic journal)
      538      Mode of access: World Wide Web.
      710 2   Pepperdine University.
      856 40  $u
http://www.pc.cc.ca.us/meredith/Pepperdine/XtremeScholar/Default.htm
      856 02  $u mailto:tflynn@pepperdine.edu
```

## Session 1, Exercise 3

Consider creating a record for Online journalism review. Is it a serial?  
What evidence is given to decide if this is a serial?

Home page of Online journalism review : OJR:

The screenshot shows the homepage of the USC Annenberg Online Journalism Review (OJR). The header includes the USC Annenberg logo and the OJR Spotlight logo. The main content area features a list of articles, including "Privacy Disclosure on News Sites Low" and "News Sites Get Copyright Fever". A sidebar on the left contains navigation links such as "Contents", "Features", "Departments", "Columns", "Opinion", and "Resources". A search bar is located in the bottom left corner. Annotations with arrows point to specific elements: "Feature articles appear on home page weekly" points to the "Features" section; "Mast head for OJR.com '...a Web-based journal'" points to the "Welcome to OJR.org" section; and "Access to feature articles is available though keyword searching" points to the search bar.

**USC ANNENBERG**  
**OJR**  
ONLINE JOURNALISM REVIEW

**OJR Spotlight**  
The Technodog

**Contents**  
Features  
Departments  
Columns  
Opinion  
Resources

**online journalism.com**

**Highlights**  
Spike Report  
Ken Layne  
Grabowicz  
Pavlik  
Mathias  
Opinion  
Resources

**Search OJR**  
Enter keyword(s) below:  
  
Search

**OJR Newsletter**  
Get it direct to your inbox, free!  
Your e-mail  
  
Submit

**About OJR**  
OJR Forums

**Features**  
**Privacy Disclosure on News Sites Low**  
*Detailed study suggests new media needs to work on public trust*  
  
A little more than a third of media Web sites are posting information about their privacy policies, even though  
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**J.D.'s Web Watch**  
**News Sites Get Copyright Fever**  
  
Encryption and the new breed of online permissions systems threaten to impede the free flow of information and severely compromise a journalist's ability to reproduce information that originates on the Web. A begrudging, puritan approach to copyright will be not only harmful to public discourse but ultimately self-defeating.  
By J.D. Lasica

Welcome to OJR.org, the Online Journalism Review, a Web-based journal produced at the [Annenberg School for Communication](#) at the [University of Southern California](#).

As a journalism review based online, we are committed to covering the full range of journalistic issues in all media, but with a particular emphasis on the Internet.

Feature articles appear on home page weekly

Mast head for OJR.com "...a Web-based journal"

Access to feature articles is available though keyword searching

Access to feature articles is available though keyword searching

## Session 1, Exercise 3

Feature articles can also be accessed through a list, they are in chronologically ordered with the most recent at the top of this list. All articles show a date posted when clicked on for viewing.

USC ANNENBERG  
**OJR**  
ONLINE JOURNALISM REVIEW

OJR Spotlight  
The Technodog

Contents

- Frontpage
- Features
- Departments
- Columns
- Opinion
- Resources

Search OJR

Enter keyword(s) below:

Search

Features archive

[Privacy Disclosure on News Sites Low](#) by Larry Pryor and Paul Grabowicz

A little more than a third of media Web sites are posting information about their privacy policies, even though about two thirds of them are tracking people's movements online.

[The Feeble Result of Their Labors](#) by J.L. Perrone

Increased access to campaign information via the Net had little impact on voter turnout in the UK. Britons eschewed party sites in favor of online news and e-humor.

Also see Part One:  
[Webbing Up Webminster](#)  
and Part Two:  
[Vote? Don't Make Me Laugh](#)

USC ANNENBERG  
**OJR**  
ONLINE JOURNALISM REVIEW

OJR Spotlight  
Citizen Layne

Contents

- Frontpage
- Features
- Departments
- Columns
- Opinion
- Resources

Search OJR

Enter keyword(s) below:

Search

Features

Posted June 13, 2001

**Privacy Disclosure on News Sites Low**

*Detailed study suggests new media needs to work on public trust*

By Larry Pryor and Paul Grabowicz

Only a little more than a third of media Web sites are posting information about their privacy policies, even though about two thirds of them are tracking people's movements online or collecting personal information, according to a detailed study of privacy practices at hundreds of online news sites.

The study, conducted in February by researchers from the University of Southern California's Annenberg School for Communication and the University of California, Berkeley's Graduate School of Journalism, was designed to find out what kinds of information

Print version

Features:

- 06/01 [Privacy Disclosure on News Sites Low](#)
- 06/01 [The Feeble Result of Their Labors](#)
- 06/01 [Have You Tried Advertising](#)

Weekly "Posted" date

Print version" above refers to the menu of printable articles in date order

## Session 1, Exercise 3

Screen shot below is from a related email notification newsletter.

```
PINE 4.21  MESSAGE TEXT          Folder: INBOX  Message 673 of 674  6%

Welcome to the OJR Newsletter for Friday, June 15, 2001

OJR is the USC Annenberg
Online Journalism Review
On the Web at http://www.ojr.org

*****
Subscription information at the end of this note.
*****

Dear OJR Readers,

Here's what's new on OJR this week...

A new Ford Foundation-funded OJR/USC Annenberg study on privacy
disclosure statements at online news sites reveals a little more

? Help      < MsgIndex  P PrevMsg  - PrevPage  D Delete  R Reply
O OTHER CMDS > ViewAttch N NextMsg  Spc NextPage U Undelete  F Forward
```

## Online Journalism Review – Is it a Serial? Maybe.

**Answer: Yes and No.** Here is a partial record from OCLC which shows treatment as a serial. In this case, the title source has been given rather vaguely as “title screen.” The site refers to itself as an “Web-based journal”. It might be possible to consider the date-designated articles to demonstrate seriality. They are issued as successive parts and have numbering. On the other hand, they are really only a part of a much larger site with many features. All features, articles etc. added to the site much the way other Web sites treated as integrating resources are.

```
Type:  a    ELvl:  7    Srce:  d    GPub:      Ctrl:      Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s    Form:  s    Conf:  0    Freq:  w    MRec:      Ctry:  cau
S/L:   0    Orig:  s    EntW:      Regl:  r    ISSN:      Alph:
Desc:  a    SrTp:  p    Cont:      DtSt:  c    Dates: 1998,9999
    006      [m          d          ]
    007      c $b r $d c $e n
    245 00   Online journalism review $h [electronic resource] : $b OJR.
    246 13   OJRNewsletter
    246 3    OJR newsletter
    246 30   OJR
    260      Los Angeles, Calif. : $b USC Annenberg School for
Communication
    310      Weekly
    362 1    Began in 1998.
    500      Description based on: June 23, 1998; title from title screen
(viewed on Jan. 22, 1999).
    516      Text email and HTML Web documents (electronic journal)
    538      Mode of access: email and World Wide Web.
    710 2    Annenberg School of Communications (University of Southern
California)
    856 40   $u http://www.ojr.org
    856 00   $u mailto:listproc@usc.edu $i subscribe OJRNews-L
```



# Session 2

## Cataloging an online serial

- What are the basic steps in creating an original record for an online serial?
- What are the cataloging rules in AACR2 and MARC 21 fields used with online serials?
- What are the unique features of cataloging online serials?

1

### **Object:**

The object of this session is to give an overview of cataloging remote access electronic serials. The session will outline the basic steps in creating an original catalog record. MARC 21 fields specifically used for online electronic serials will be discussed as well as linking relationships.

### **Warm Up Exercises**

For those who have cataloged e-serials, what kinds of problems have you encountered? For those who haven't what do you think your first steps to cataloging an e-serial would be?

### **References**

The Instructor is advised to review the following:

CCM Module 31, CEG. AACR2/LCRI chapters

1, 9, 12, 21, 25; SCCTP basic serials cataloging course session 8

# Basic steps for cataloging online serials

- Is it a serial, integrating resource, or monograph?
- Search for copy
- Choose format and fixed fields
- Select the chief source for title and other bibliographic information
- Make entry decisions

2

- Determine if it is a serial. AACR2, chapter 12 is now titled “Continuing resources.”
  - Serials are cataloged with successive entry rules; the description is based on the first or earliest available issue.
  - Integrating resources use latest entry conventions, description is based on the latest iteration or version
  - Is the Web document monographic in nature? If so, it does not meet the definition of a continuing resource.
- Existing records may help identify relationships with other serials or monographs, and provide copy for cataloging.
- Choose appropriate MARC 21 format and fixed fields.
  - Type of record code “a,” language material + bib level “s”
  - Type of record code “m” computer file + bib level “s”
    - »For serial type of record code “a,” it is necessary to add computer file 006, Serials coded type of record code “m,” a serial 006 is added to the record.
- Select the chief source for recording the title and other bibliographic data.
  - Source of title proper should be the most complete presentation of title (AACR2 9.0B1) in conjunction with the first or earliest available issue (AACR2 12.0B1).
- The decision to enter the serial under corporate, personal or title main entry is made according to AACR2 21.1 and accompanying rule interpretations.

## Basic steps continued:

- Formulate uniform title if necessary
- Record title statement, identify variant titles and other added entries
- Provide descriptive elements: 250, 260, 362, notes
- Provide appropriate subject headings and classification
- Provide linking note fields
- Provide URLs

3

- Follow AACR2 chapter 25 and the rule interpretations to formulate the appropriate uniform title, if needed.
- Record the title proper and the rest of the title statement according to AACR2 12.1. Note title variants appearing in other locations on the serial, make additional title added entries appropriate to AACR2 21.30J.
- Record edition statements of the type appropriate to serials according to AACR2 12.2 and the source of the edition statement if it is different from the source of title (AACR2 9.2B1).
- Provide the numbering of first or last issue unless the description is based on an issue other than the first or last (AACR2 12.3A1). Make a description based on note if an issue other than the first was used (12.7B23).
- Record the publication information according to AACR2 1.4 and 12.4
- Make notes on frequency (AACR2 12.7B1); source of title (AACR2 9.7B3 and 12.7B3).
- Other notes about title might include notes about title variations.
- Make other appropriate notes including 516 Type of computer file, 530 Additional physical format, 538 Mode of access and, if needed System requirements.
- Provide all appropriate links including the 776, additional physical form.
- Record URIs (URLs or URNs) in the 856 field. (Since URNs are not yet widely used, the term URL will generally be used in this text.)

# Aggregator-Neutral Record

- CONSER and OCLC have announced plans for collapsing separate records for a title offered by multiple aggregators
- The resulting record would not describe details of any particular aggregator- focus on the title
- This would facilitate local adaptation of records for titles in aggregator databases

4

•The aggregator neutral record (also referred to as the Option B+ proposal) is introduced at this point, because CONSER and OCLC have made decisions about which fields to maintain or delete for record clean-up and for current cataloging. These decisions are reflected in the following slides on a field by field basis and are intended as recommendations for cataloging any online serial.

Past CONSER policy was to create a separate description for different aggregations of the same title. CONSER has adopted a policy of creating single, aggregator-neutral bibliographic records to represent remote-access electronic serials. Implementing the policy will involve record clean up of existing OCLC records and the establishment of new guidelines recommended for creating records for e-serials in general. The goal will be to have one record for a title that appears in multiple aggregator packages that can be easily downloaded and customized by libraries, serials management systems, and vendors.

- Further background information is available from the CONSER Web site:
- Background: <http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/optionbplusdec2002.html>
- Decisions about which fields to include in clean-up and creation of records: <http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/conop2003.html>
- Guidelines will be available on the CONSER site ca July 2003.

# Interim Policy for versions

- **CONSER/OCLC guidelines:**
  - **If no record exists (and not using single record approach): create a record**
    - Based on publisher Website if readily available or on the version you have
  - **If a record exists, use that record (even though it might not represent the aggregator you have)**
    - Add your URL (if authorized or report addition to OCLC)

# Interim Policy for versions

- **CONSER/OCLC guidelines:**
  - **If multiple records exist:**
    - Select one (prefer CONSER record)
    - Add your URL
    - Report duplicates to OCLC
  - **For existing records, do not add notes, added entries, etc. for the aggregator/provider**

## Aggregator-Neutral Bibliographic Record

Differences between online versions:

- *Title*
- *Coverage*
- *Access/URL*
- *Author*
- *Series*
- *File format*
- *Publisher*

The resulting record will not be specific to any one aggregator, although variations in title as presented by different aggregators can be given as added entries.

7

There are differences in how aggregators present bibliographic information:

- Title: Aggregators will usually use the same title but occasionally there will be variant titles (source title, abbreviated or citation titles) that will be different from version to version
- Author: If the aggregator is a non-commercial publisher who has digitized, etc., then will get an author added entry (e.g., Project Muse, JSTOR (Organization)) specific to that version
- Publisher (if online version publisher is transcribed)
- Coverage (nearly every aggregator has a different set of issues available)
- Series (e.g., Emerald intelligence + fulltext)
- URL's (obviously)
- File format (HTML, PDF, ASCII)

# These records will be collapsed

```
130 0   American literature (Online : Project Muse)
245 00   American literature $h [electronic resource].
362 1   Electronic coverage as of Oct. 13, 1999: Vol. 71, no. 3 (Sept. 1999)-
550     Digitized and made available by Project Muse.
710 2   Project Muse.
856 40   $u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/al/
```

```
130 0   American literature (Online : JSTOR)
245 00   American literature $h [electronic resource].
362 0   Vol. 1, no. 1 (Mar. 1929)-
550     Digitized and made available by JSTOR.
710 2   JSTOR (Organization)
856 40   $u http://www.jstor.org/journals/00029831.html
```

```
130 0   American literature (Online : OCLC)
245 00   American literature $h [electronic resource].
362 1   Electronic coverage as of May 1, 2000: Vol.71, no. 4 (Dec. 1999)-
500     Made available through OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online.
856 40   $u http://firstsearch.oclc.org/journal=0002-9831;screen=info;ECOIP
8
```

These records will be consolidated during the record clean-up phase of the project (already, the aggregator name has been removed from the OCLC records).

The remaining single record for the online version will not retain elements that are specific to any one aggregator:

- Aggregator names (550 & 710)
- Coverage dates
- Type of computer file or data note (516, file formats)
- System requirement notes

For the OCLC clean up phase, the single record representing the online version will contain URLs of all the aggregator versions. Retention of the URL in the future is still under discussion, there is a great deal of interest in creating a record without specific URLs.

## Resulting Record

```
130 0    American literature (Online)
245 00   American literature $h [electronic resource].
260      Durham, N.C. : $b Duke University Press, $c 1929-
856 40   $u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/al/
856 40   $u http://www.jstor.org/journals/00029831.html
856 40   $u http://firstsearch.oclc.org/journal=0002-9831;screen=info;ECOIP
```

9

The remaining single record for the online version will probably not retain:

- Aggregator names (550 & 710)
- Coverage dates
- Type of computer file or data note (516, file formats)

For the OCLC clean up phase, the single record representing the online version will contain URLs of all the aggregator versions. Retention of the URL in the future is still under discussion, there is a great deal of interest in creating a record without specific URLs.

As for the source of description, the original publisher site is preferred, however in this case, electronic issues are not made available at Duke University Press <http://dukeupress.edu/journals/index.shtml> The Duke Web site has links to Ingenta Select and Project Muse and we know an image based reproduction is available from JSTOR (from 1929-1999). Guidelines for deciding which of these sources is best when the original publisher is not available are under discussion. Also up for discussion is how to cite the source in a note, e.g. if based on the publisher content, don't site, if from an aggregator, give a citation.

Sample E-serial. Home page:

URL

<http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/index.html>

## Electronic Green Journal

ISSN 1076-7975

information

Professional journal on international environmental

### Current Issue

### Back Issues

### Letters to the Editors

### Mission Statement

The Electronic Green Journal provides peer-reviewed articles, book reviews, news, and information on current printed and electronic sources concerning international environmental topics.

EGJ  
EGJ Statistics

University of Idaho Library

Links to

10

Copyright 1994-2001

This sample e-serial is an electronic only publication that continues the print serial: Green library journal, which ceased in 1993.

Scenario for this example: A search for copy on OCLC reveals a record for the print version only.

## Subscription instructions.

### Electronic Green Journal

ISSN 1076-7975

Professional journal on international environmental information

Subscriptions to the Electronic Green Journal are no longer available.

[Current Issue](#)  
[Back Issues](#)  
[Letters to Editors](#)  
[Mission Statement](#)  
[Board of Editors](#)  
[Guidelines](#)  
[Books for review](#)  
[How to Subscribe](#)

To automatically receive announcements and tables of contents of new issues of the Electronic Green Journal that have been published on the WWW, send a message to [majordomo@uidaho.edu](mailto:majordomo@uidaho.edu) with the following included: subscribe egjitoc our\_email\_address.

[HOME](#)

This page gives information about subscribing to a related electronic mailing list. It's a notification list, giving contents of current issues.

Earlier in its history, the Electronic green journal was delivered by email and issues were also available through ftp and a gopher server. Its now mainly available through the Web version, some back issues are available by ftp.

## Back issues screen

URL

<http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/backis.html>

**Electronic Green Journal** ISSN 1076-7975

Professional journal on international environmental information

**Back issues**

Issue 12 / Earthday 2000	Issue 13 / December 2000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Contents</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Search</a></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Contents</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Search</a></li></ul>
Issue 11 / December 1999	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Contents</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Search</a></li></ul>	

12

Separate serial issues are available on the site, so it is appropriately cataloged as a serial.

Since the contents are mainly language material, the serial fixed field would be used.

Fixed field computer file elements are added by adding the computer file 006.

Excerpt from volume 1, issue 1.      Title in title bar: EGJ

<b>Electronic Green Journal</b>
ISSN 1076-7975

**Volume 1, Issue 1, June 1994**

Published on an Irregular Basis by the University of Idaho Library at: [gopher.uidaho.edu](http://gopher.uidaho.edu)

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Maria A. Jankowska and Francis S. Griego  
From the Editors

Irwin Weintraub  
Fighting Environmental Racism: A Selected Annotated Bibliography

An annotated bibliography of English language materials on environmental discrimination against people of color and the poor

Catherine Flanagan  
Environmental Equity: Broadening the Scope of Environmental Collections

Access to information on environmental equity, environmental justice, and environmental racism ...

... ELECTRONIC GREEN JOURNAL is published irregularly by the University of Idaho Library. It is available free from the University of Idaho via: [gopher.uidaho.edu](http://gopher.uidaho.edu)

13

- This slide shows a portion of the first issue available on the Web. This issue is the source of title and will be noted in the catalog record:
  - 500 Title from table of contents (viewed June 22, 2001).
  - This screen would also be the source for publication and frequency information.
- 
- Note this is a very old issue in “Internet time”- it contains a reference to the serial being available through the gopher at University of Idaho.
  - Assume for the sake of the example that we know the University does not still have its gopher files available and that all issues are currently available through the Web. Some back issues are also available for ftp download.

# Choose format and fixed fields

- Continuing resource or computer file format, the appropriate Type of Record code (leader/06)
  - a Language material.
    - Use code "a" to indicate that the content of the resource is for non-manuscript language material.
  - m Computer file.
    - Use code "m" to indicate that the content of the record is for the following classes of electronic resources: computer software (including programs, games, fonts), numeric data, computer-oriented multimedia, online systems or services.

14

• Selection of the appropriate bibliographic format is based on the definition of the Type of Record codes a and m (in the CEG the code is called: Type of Record, Leader/06):

• Many electronic serials are coded as primarily language publications with fixed field computer file characteristics coded in the 006 and specific computer file characteristics coded in the 007.

a Language material.

Use code "a" to indicate that the content of the record is for non-manuscript language material.

m Computer file.

Use code "m" to indicate that the content of the record is for the following classes of electronic resources: computer software (including programs, games, fonts), numeric data, computer-oriented multimedia, online systems or services. For these classes of materials, if there is a significant aspect that causes it to fall into another Leader/06 category, code for that significant aspect (e.g., vector data that is cartographic is not coded as numeric but as cartographic). Other classes of electronic resources are coded for their most significant aspect (e.g. language material, graphic, cartographic material, sound, music, moving image). In case of doubt or if the most significant aspect cannot be determined, consider the item a computer file.

From Mar. 1996 to Feb. 1998 type of record code “m” was used for all electronic serials, regardless of content. The code was redefined in 1998 with the current narrower definition. It is much more focused on things like “computer software (programs, games, and fonts), numeric data” so that textual e-serials are cataloged in the serials format. While many records were converted to the continuing resource as catalogers run into them, there are still records in the utilities for textual e-serials that show the earlier coding in the computer file format.

## Form of item, original item

- Code "s", for coding the Form of Item (008/23) and Form of original item (008/22)
- The current CONSER practice for coding records for textual electronic serials is:

008/23 (Form of item):           s

008/22 (Form of original):       s

15

Code "s" for "electronic" in the serial 008 was implemented in spring 2000 for "form of item" (008/23) and "form of original item" (008/22).

- Used in the same way that codes for microfilm and microfiche are currently used in those 008 bytes. OCLC added the new code "s" to the 008/23 on existing records in spring 2000.
- CONSER has generally not treated online serials electronic reproductions because of the difficulty of determining what the original form is. It's possible the original form was print or electronic; or it may be that both formats are issued simultaneously as different format editions. There are, however probably cases where it can be determined that an online version is an electronic reproduction.
- Catalogers may wish to consider using a microform approach to cataloging electronic resources in cases where it can be determined that the print is the original format and that the two formats are not simultaneous editions– the coding would be different from what we've used here.
- AACR2 1.11 and the accompanying LCRI discuss two possible approaches to cataloging reproductions of print publications. LCRI 1.11 specifically addresses non-microform reproductions and in practice allows the use of a print record clone for descriptive elements and the addition of notes to describe details of the electronic reproduction. An example of this use for a digitized serial will be provided in session 4.

## 006 and 007

The 006 field is added to continuing resource format records to code computer file fixed field data elements. At least two of these are commonly used:

006/00 Form of material: m

006/09 Type of computer file: d

007 Physical description fixed field. In OCLC this displays as a fixed length variable field with subfields. In RLIN it displays as part of the fixed field.

Detailed characteristics can be coded in the 007: Category of material "c", SMD, color, sound, etc.

16

The 006 field representing elements for computer file material is added to the continuing resource record. The form of material code "m" in this 006 fixed length field identifies the item as a computer file. Other codes in this group of fixed fields include target audience and type of computer file.

The type of computer file defined in the 006 includes codes that identify the type as: numeric data, computer program, document, bibliographic data, online system or service. For textual e-serials Type of computer file is often coded "d" for document: "...when a file that is textual contains mostly alphabetic information"– CEG definition of code "d"

The 007 field is used to provide more details about the computer file. These include: category of material "c" computer file; SMD specific material designation, for online serials the smd would be coded "r" remote; color and sound can also be coded. Subfields "g" through "l" are optional and not routinely used for online serials.

Fixed field for Electronic green journal as it would appear  
in OCLC so far:

```
Type: a   ELvl:   Srce: d   GPub:   Ctrl:   Lang:   eng
BLvl: s   Form: s   Conf: 0   Freq:   MRec:   Ctry:
S/L:  0   Orig: s   EntW:   Regl:   ISSN:   Alph:
Desc: a   SrTp:   Cont:   DtSt: c   Dates: 1994,9999
```

```
006      [m          d          ]
```

```
007      c $b r $d c $e n $f u
```

17

Building a record for Electronic green journal as it would appear in OCLC: What do we have so far? [Some of the fixed field elements have already been coded in this example. Bibliographic level “s” serial for example.]

The continuing resource 008 field is used to catalog this serial:

Type of record code “a” (language material)

Form of item code “s”

Form of original coded “s”

The 006 field has been added and it is coded minimally with form of material “m” computer file and type of computer file “d” for document (mostly textual material)

The 007 field has been coded category of material “c” computer file, smd “r” remote; subfield d Color has been coded “c” multicolored; subfield e dimensions “n” for not applicable; and subfield f sound has been coded “u” for unknown (probably used as a default coding by many catalogers)

[The instructor can note the differences and similarities between records for the print version and the online version. Since the serial is mainly language material, the type of record code is “a” this is true for both the print and the online versions].

# Sources of information

- Basis of the description (AACR2 12.0B1)
  - First or earliest issue for:
    - Title and statement of responsibility
    - Edition
    - Beginning numbering (last issue is the source for ending designation)
    - Publication (last issue for ending date)
  - All issues or parts for:
    - Series
    - Notes
    - Standard number and availability

18

•Digitized versions of long published print titles are typically made available beginning with more recent issues or a recent span of issues rather than the first issue- so in these cases the basis of description is of necessity the earliest issue available online.

•Information for notes and series may come from any source. The ending date of publication and the ending designation is recorded from the last issue.

## Sources: Aggregator databases

- When multiple versions of a title are available in several packages base the description:
  - On the original publisher Web site if full text of the serial is available there and you have access to it
  - A host site (such as Ingenta or HighWire) or an archival site such as JSTOR. If the first issue is available at an archive site, prefer it to a publisher site
  - Sources you have access to, records for the print, article based databases (e.g. ProQuest) etc.

19

CONSER guidelines for choosing between sites for a serial available in multiple e-serial packages. The guidelines are offered as a list of possibilities and is aimed at selecting a source that is as close to what was originally published in digital form as possible. Its important to remember that there is a distinction between packages that offer full issues of a serial and packages that are article oriented. Its expected that catalogers will use judgment in selecting an appropriate source and of course, an individual's access to particular packages will be a factor in what the cataloger can select. The CONSER list of sources is given more as advice for an order of preference rather than as a strict list:

- Publisher's site when it contains the full text
- Host or archiving site. Prefer this site over the publisher's site when it contains the first issue and publisher's site does not.
- Record for the print.
- Other aggregations, including serial packages and databases.

# Chief source of information

- 9.0B1: The chief source of information for electronic resources is the resource itself. Take the information from formally presented evidence (e.g. title screen(s), main menus, program statements, initial display(s) of information, home page(s), the file header(s) including email "Subject:" lines, encoded metadata (e.g. TEI headers, HTML/XML meta tags) ...
- If the information presented in these sources varies in degree of fullness, prefer the source that provides the most complete information.
- So the source of title proper should be the most complete presentation of title (AACR2 9.0B1) in conjunction with the first or earliest available issue (AACR2 12.0B1).

20

•9.0B1 states that we are free to select the appropriate chief source from the resource itself, preferring a source that provides the most complete information.

•12.0B1 tells us to generally prefer the first (or earliest) issue or part over a source associated with the whole serial or with a range of more than one issue or part.

•So the source of title proper should be the most complete presentation of title (AACR2 9.0B1) in conjunction with the first or earliest available issue (AACR2 12.0B1).

# Prescribed sources for title

- Common specific sources are:
  - contents screens of all volumes, or of individual issues
  - screens associated with individual issues: captions, cover image titles in graphic and PDF format serials
  - menu screens used for navigation and to access contents
  - presentations of other bibliographic information: mastheads, “about” pages, journal information pages
  - Internal sources such as the title in the HTML source code
  - journal home pages

21

•It is preferable to cite a more specific source than to use the general term “title screen” if possible. This is important when later evaluating the serial to determine if the the title proper has has changed.

•When presented with so many sources of title, prefer a source presenting a full form of the title associated with the first or earliest issue.

•Some of the common sources of information:

- journal home pages
- table of contents screens that list available volumes, or contents for a specific issue.
- navigational menu screens
- source code (for title found in a title bar display: this is an OLAC recommendation for terms citing source of title:  
<http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/olac/capc/stnir.html>) This citation is listed in Appendix F, Bibliography
- titles presented in conjunction with the issue as with graphic “cover” images, or caption titles as with a pdf newsletter format.

# Title statement and source of title note

- Record
  - title proper
  - GMD [electronic resource]
  - the rest of the title statement
- Always give source of title (AACR2 9.1B2, 9.7B3), and source of edition statement if different from source of title (9.2B1)
- In a newly created record give date the source was viewed in a note

22

Note use of the GMD electronic resource

Other title information is recorded in the same manner as with print serials according to the provisions of AACR2 12.1E1, usually in limited situations

[Provisions of the LCRI have been incorporated into the revised chapter 12, with some modifications. In general these provisions limit the situations in which other title information is added for serials and in other cases allow the cataloger to decide whether to transcribe in the 245, a note or not at all]

The Online Audiovisual Catalogers Cataloging Policy Committee has compiled useful suggestions for wording title source notes for a variety of Web resources:

<http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/olac/capc/stnir.html> This citation is in Appendix F, Bibliography

## Title Source Note (500)

Record an explicit indication of the provider in title source and description based on notes. Also record the file format if available in multiple formats.

500 Title from title screen (publisher's website, viewed Mar. 22, 2003).

500 Title from caption (IDEAL PDF, viewed May 20, 2003).

500 Description based on: Vol. 5, no. 1 (Jan. 1995); title from contents (OCLC FirstSearch, viewed June 10, 2003).

23

For titles that appear in multiple aggregator databases, include the package name and file format (if there are multiple formats available in the package)

Citing the aggregator when its distributed in several databases and the file format if there are multiple formats, will aid other catalogers in deciding whether titles that differ on other packages are simply variants or real title changes.

## Record title variants (246)

"Make notes on titles by which a bibliographic resource is commonly known or on titles borne by the resource other than the title proper" -- AACR2 1.7B4

Give added title entries per LCRI 21.30J

# Variant titles continued

## Includes:

- Titles found on other screens or objects that serve a specific function, e.g.:
  - contents screens
  - navigation bars
  - source code or title bar
  - home page or other pages not selected as chief source
- Phrases containing introductory wording that were omitted from the title proper, per 1.1B1

25

Phrases containing introductory wording that were omitted from the title proper, per 1.1B1. Examples: Welcome to python journal

# Variant titles continued

## Examples:

```
245 00 Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic
      resource] : $b EID.
246 30 EID
_____
245 00 Journal of extension $h [electronic resource].
246 1 $i Also known as: $a JOE
_____
245 00 Effector online $h [electronic resource].
246 1 $i File name: $a EFFON
_____
245 00 Word virtual $h [electronic resource].
246 1 $i Source code: $a WordVirtual.com
```

26

Variant titles on this screen include those that would be given according to LCRI 21.30J, access to the initialism for example, a title by which the serial is commonly known and a variant found in the browser title bar.

## Variant titles continued

Example of variant title access for words omitted from title proper per 1.1B1:

```
245 00    Python journal $h [electronic resource].  
246 1 $i Title on home page appears as: $a Welcome to  
        python journal  
500      Title from home page.
```

## Variant titles continued

When it is known that another aggregation or provider presents the same serial with a different title, a variant title can be given:

246 1 \$i Issues from some providers have title: \$a ESR journal

## Main and added entries (1XX and 7XX)

- Make decisions about corporate body main and added entry in the same way as for serials in other formats following AACR2 Chapter 21 and relevant LCRIs.

710 2     University of Idaho. \$b Library.

29

Make added entries for persons or corporate bodies associated with the work if named prominently and/or they have responsibility for the intellectual content of the work. If a name doesn't appear prominently or at all on the serial a note should be given to justify the added entry.

–[Animated slide, fly-in]

## Aggregator/provider names (7XX)

- Don't make added entries (710/730) for aggregators or digitizers of serials distributed in multiple databases

30

This is a guideline from CONSER's policy on aggregator-neutral records. In the past, names of aggregators have sometimes been given as name added entries (710) or as title added entries (730) or as series titles (440/830). For the aggregator-neutral record, don't give added entries for the different packages that might carry the title.

## Record for Electronic green journal so far:

```
Type: a  ELvl:   Srce: d  GPub:   Ctrl:   Lang:  eng
BLvl: s  Form: s  Conf: 0  Freq:   MRec:   Ctry:
S/L:  0  Orig: s  EntW:   Regl:   ISSN:   Alph:
Desc: a  SrTp:   Cont:   DtSt: c  Dates: 1994,9999
006      [m          d          ]
007      c $b r $d c $e n $f u

245 00  Electronic green journal $h [electronic
       resource].

246 1   $i Title bar: $a EGJ

500     Title from table of contents (publisher's version,
       viewed June 22, 2003).

710 2   University of Idaho. $b Library.
```

31

Building a record for Electronic green journal: What do we have so far?

The fixed field we constructed earlier:

The continuing resource 008 field is used to catalog this serial:

Type of record code a “language material”

Form of item code “s”

Form of original coded “s”

Code “m” form of material in the computer file 006 indicates  
“electronic resource”

We’ve added:

245 title proper, GMD(“electronic resource” rather than the old GMD “computer file”)and statement of responsibility

246 variant title

500 source of title note showing the date viewed for cataloging

710 Added entry--corporate name

[Animated slide, fly-in]

# Uniform Title

- Add a uniform title when there is a title conflict with an unrelated serial per LCRI 25.5B
- Add a uniform title if the electronic version has the same title as the print, and the print has been cataloged first, following LCRI 25.5B
- Add a uniform title when the title ceases in one format (e.g. print) and is continued in another format with the same title

32

Use LCRI 25.5B to decide when to use a uniform title: title conflicts with other serials including cases where another version (like the print version) has the same title. Exception: If following LCRI 1.11A, “Non-Microform Reproductions” cataloging the electronic format as a reproduction, a uniform title would not be used.

Add a uniform title in cases where the serial ceases in one format and is continued in another with the same title. For example, when the print format ceases and is continued by an online only format, having the same title, use a uniform title.

Per LCRI 25.5B “...use judgement in determining the most appropriate qualifier.” In distinguishing between format version serials there are instructions in LCRI 25.5B for computer file serials that say to “prefer to use terms that “describe the physical medium of the serial rather than place or corporate body”

## Uniform Title

- Is there an existing record for the print version that has the same title proper *and* already has a uniform title?
- For the online version uniform title, use the qualifier from the print as the basis

Print uniform title:

130 Journal of conflicting titles (New York, N.Y.)

Online uniform title:

130 Journal of the conflicting titles (New York, N.Y. : Online)

33

This is a decision from the CONSER May 2003 meeting which will be incorporated into LCRI 25.5B: When there is already a record for the print version that has the same title **and** already contains a uniform title qualified because of a conflict with a different title, prefer to use the qualifier used in the print 130 as the basis for the qualifier for the online. Do this even if the qualifier for the print, e.g. place, is not the same for the online version

So for example, if the print is qualified by place:

130 Journal of conflicting titles (New York, N.Y.) construct the title of the 130 for the online as:

130 Journal of conflicting titles (New York, N.Y. : Online)

This practice provides for collocation of the titles if different places of publication appear on the print or online later issues.

Records created under CONSER's past policy of separate online records for a title appearing in separate aggregator packages had uniform titles that were qualified by the aggregator and the word online, e.g. (IDEAL : Online). This will no longer be the practice for "aggregator-neutral" records which won't be specific to any one aggregator. Database clean-up on OCLC has begun to remove the aggregator name from uniform titles on such records.

## Uniform title examples

- Title matches that of its print (or other physical medium) counterpart:

```
130 0    Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
245 00   Emerging infectious diseases
          $h [electronic resource] : $b EID.
776 1    $t Emerging infectious diseases $x 1080-6040
          $w (DLC)sn 96648093 $w (OCoLC)31848353
```

34

This slide shows an example where a uniform title was needed. A uniform title has been added here to distinguish the title from the print version. The term Online has been used as a qualifier. The record for the print version does **not** contain a uniform title.

For comparison let's consider the case of Electronic green journal. This title actually continues a paper version that ceased, called Green library journal, its title was qualified by (Berkeley, Calif. : 1992). There is no other title in the database with the title Electronic green journal. Do we need a uniform title for Electronic green journal? There is no need for a uniform title. [To make this comparison clearer, the trainer may want to write the uniform title of the print version: 130 0 Green library journal (Berkeley, Calif. : 1992) on a flip chart.]

## Conflict with another serial

- Title matches that of another unrelated serial in the database (use the appropriate qualifier as directed in LCRI 25.5B):

```
130 0      Etc. magazine (New York, N.Y.)  
245 00     Etc. magazine $h [electronic  
resource].
```

Uniform title was created because of a  
conflict with an unrelated title:

```
245 00     Etc. magazine.  
260        McAllen, Tex. : ...
```

35

There is a title conflict with an unrelated serial. In this case a place qualifier was sufficient to distinguish the titles. The conflict isn't between different format versions of the same serial.

# Various editions

- A serial published in various electronic editions (see CCM 31.11):

130 0	Academics in the news (National ed.)
245 00	Academics in the news \$h [electronic resource].
250	National ed.

130 0	Academics in the news (International ed.)
245 00	Academics in the news \$h [electronic resource].
250	International ed.

Examples of the edition statement used as a qualifier.

Do not consider different document formats (e.g. PDF, HTML, etc.) to constitute editions. Also, do not consider a version statement that reflects an upgrade of an existing file to be an edition statement.

## Numbering (362, 500 fields)

- “Numbering area” is the name for this area in the 2002 revision of AACR2
- Designation of the first and last issue, when in hand, is recorded in a formatted 362
- Electronic issue coverage notes will no longer be given: LCRI 12.7B10 will be updated to reflect this in summer 2003.

37

As with other serials the first and last issue designations of an online serial are recorded in a formatted 362 0 field. In the 2002 revision of AACR2, this area was renamed the Numbering area.

Since many online serials are digitized versions of a print publication, the designation of the first available online issue is not always volume one, number one. Online versions often begin with fairly recent issues, or issues published within a certain time period, for example, issues published within the last five years and onward. In these cases, a description based on note is used to cite the earliest available issue. An unformatted 362 is used to show the first issue of the print or the first issue digitized but not available to the cataloger (see next slide).

Electronic coverage note: LC/PCC practice in LCRI 12.7B10 will be removed from the LCRI in 2003. This is a result of decisions made in conjunction with CONSER's aggregator-neutral record. Coverage among different aggregators varies, so if one aggregator-neutral record is used, it would not be possible to show issue coverage that applies to all aggregators.

## 362 titles in packages

The beginning date of the print version could be used to provide be information for justifying the fixed field beginning date.

```
130 0 Biological journal of the Linnean Society (Online)
245 00 Biological journal of the Linnean Society $h
      [electronic resource].
260    London : $b Published for ...
362 1 Print began with v. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1969).
500    Description based on: Vol. 54, no. 2 (Feb. 1995);
      title from contents screen (Synergy, viewed May 30,
      2003).
```

Fixed field dates for this record:

38

Dates: **1969**,9999

The note "362 1 Print began with ..." will be used as the basis for date 1 in the fixed-field rather than having thousands of records for online serials with "19uu" or "uuuu." There will still be cases where "362 1 Began with ..." will be applicable in cataloging online serials as well as "362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 ..." both as in cataloging any serial, but the inclusion of the word "Print" would clearly identify the source of the information as a related print version title without necessarily making an incorrect statement about the beginning of the online serial.

# Electronic green journal

How should the numbering for the Electronic green journal be recorded?

362 field for Electronic green journal:

362 0 Vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994)-

39

Questions to ask before Fly-in answer:

How should the numbering for the Electronic green journal be recorded?

Remember, it continues a paper format serial that ceased and there is now no corresponding print version. We saw that the first issue was called Vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994).

Is an electronic coverage note necessary? What will the formatted 362 field look like?

Fly-in numbering for Electronic green journal from the left.

## Publication, distribution, etc. area (260 field)

- Take place and publisher information from anywhere on an electronic serial but prefer the title source.
- When cataloging from the first or last issue include the publication date in the subfield c of field 260; otherwise, do not record it.

260 field for Electronic green journal:

260 [Moscow, Idaho] : \$b University of  
Idaho Library, \$c c1994-

40

The prescribed source for publication data is the whole resource. Bracket information that needs to be supplied.

The place of publication sometimes needs to be bracketed on an e-serial if it is not given on the resource.

# Frequency

- Record the current frequency in the 310 field, former frequencies in the 321 field as you would for serials in other formats

41

For titles that appear in multiple aggregations, the aggregator neutral record should record a frequency that applies to all versions of the e-serial. Generally record the frequency as found on the e-serial.

## Series statement and series added entries (4XX/8XX fields)

- Electronic serials may sometimes be issued in a series and these statements should be transcribed and given added entries as with other serial formats according to:
- AACR2 1.6A-J / LCRI's General rules
- 12.1B4, 12.6B1 / LCRI's Serial rules that apply to series
- 21.2c /LCRI Title changes
- 21.30L / LCRI Added entry for series

42

Does Electronic green journal contain a series statement? No need to record a series statement in this case, but some online serials may have a series statement. [Didn't include this question and answer in the trainee manual.]

Phrases that include or refer to a particular e-serial package are sometimes confusing. Some of these may be established as corporate names, some may have series authority records associated with them. Phrases associated with the Emerald package (at various times presented as "Emerald", "Emerald fulltext" "Emerald library" and "Emerald intelligence + fulltext") are examples of phrases that catalogers have identified as series or series-like phrases. JSTOR is an example of a word or phrase established as a corporate body, it's established as JSTOR (Organization). For the aggregator-neutral record, names of e-serials packages, whether established as a corporate name or a series title, would not be included in the record for a particular serial.

# Note Area

- Required notes:

- 500 Source of title

```
500    Title from table of contents (publisher's version  
       viewed June 22, 2003).
```

```
500    Title from PDF title screen (JSTOR, viewed May 29, 2003).
```

- 538 System requirements

- Specify any unusual special hardware or software requirements
    - Only give requirements that apply to all versions

## 538 Mode of access note. (AACR2 9.7B1)

```
538    Mode of access: World Wide Web..
```

43

The source of title is a required note and includes a citation of the date the source was consulted for cataloging. For the aggregator-neutral record, the source of title also contains the name of the aggregator (second example in the slide) on which the description was based as well as the file format, if there are multiple formats.

Use the 538 to specify any special software required to access or view the serial. Avoid mentioning the need for “Internet connection and World Wide Web browser”- restrict to more specific or rare hardware/software requirements. For the aggregator-neutral record, give only requirements that would relate to all versions

For Electronic green journal we can use two of the notes seen on this slide, the first title from note and the mode of access note.

CONSER practice is to input of notes in numeric tag order. Many of the notes on the following slides can be used as a formula or template for providing information.

# Note Area

- Other notes:

- 506 Restrictions on access note. CONSER has agreed to generally not use this note for the national record. GPO will use it to specify information about resources classified as confidential. Subfield \$z of the 856 field is recommended for giving information about access restrictions, when needed.

- 515 Numbering peculiarities.

515 Successive articles are uniquely identified by a manuscript number and date.

44

506 has been used to show restrictions on access. There are exceptions, but for the most part CONSER has agreed not to use it for the national level record. When given on the OCLC record, information of this type can be given in the \$z of the 856 field.

515 This example shows a use of the numbering peculiarities note-- not too uncommon for e- serials. The 515 could be used with electronic serials the way it is with other format serials to note other types of numbering peculiarities.

## Note Area

- Other notes continued:
  - 516 Type of computer file or data. CONSER has decided to cease using this note, unless unusual information about file formats needs to be noted. Avoid recording terms such as: Text (electronic journal) which are too vague to be meaningful.
  - 520 Summary AACR2 12. 7B18 A brief summary is useful if the information doesn't appear elsewhere in the record.

45

516 Generally avoid use of this note. For the aggregator neutral records, file formats often vary among the aggregations.

520 A summary might be useful and/or required by institutional policy. Note Records created with OCLC's Connexion cataloging tools often have extensive summary statements. Many institutions find this type of note helpful and Connexion software makes it easy to generate the note in an automated fashion

# Note Area

- Other notes continued:

- 530 Additional physical form available. Used to note the existence of one or more versions in different physical formats.
- In citing a version for which a separate record has been created, prefer to keep the note in field 530 general.

```
130 0   Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
245 00  Emerging infectious diseases $h
        [electronic resource] : $b EID.
530     Online version of the print publication.
776 1  $t Emerging infectious diseases $w (DLC)sn
        95007041 $w (OCoLC)31848353
```

46

The 530 can be used to note the existence of other format versions.

Coding option: The note could also be generated from subfield code “i” in the linking field 776:

```
776 08 $i Online version of: $t Emerging infectious diseases $w (DLC)sn
        95007041 $w (OCoLC)31848353
```

(Second indicator 8 allows text in the \$i to be displayed as a note.)

# Note Area

- Other notes continued:

- 546 Language and script.

546 In English, French, German, Russian,  
and Turkish.

- 556 Information about documentation.

556 8 User's guide and service  
guide available online via  
World Wide Web.

47

546 Language notes can be given to specify multiple languages found on a serial and to clarify the language if this is not clear from the rest of the description.

556

Documentation for online serials may be available by remote access. This note is sometimes displayed and/or printed with an introductory term that is generated as a display constant. The first indicator 8 in the example specifies that no display constant is to be generated, otherwise the default display constant would have been displayed as: Documentation:

# Notes for Electronic green journal

500 Title from table of contents (publisher's version, viewed June 22, 2003).

520 A professional refereed publication devoted to disseminating information concerning sources on international environmental topics including: assessment, conservation, development, disposal, education, hazards, pollution, resources, technology, and treatment.

538 Mode of access: World Wide Web.

48

Here are notes for Electronic green journal. The required source of title and mode of access notes are present. Other notes the cataloger added were the 516 and the 520 notes.

The 516 is very general in terms of file format mentioning that the serial is in HTML format. The words electronic journal provide a genre type statement.

The 520 summary note was provided by the cataloger based on one or several statements found at the site for the serial.

[The notes in this example are shown per CONSER policy to give 5XX fields in numeric tag order, except 533 and 539 which are input following other 5XX fields.]

# Subject analysis

Generally, treat e-serials like any other serial

## Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)

--*Databases*, --*Software* and, --*Electronic discussion groups* are the only electronic **form** subdivisions

--*Electronic journals* is a **topical** subdivision

Use print subdivisions (--*Periodicals*, --*Directories*)

## Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

--*Electronic Journals* **was** used as a **form** subdivision from 1999-2001

## Classification

Not required, but is useful in some local systems

49

Note: This slide is animated and will bring up each system one at a time

–LCSH – the instruction for electronic serials is Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings H1580.5

Note there are several subject headings or subdivisions that describe electronic resources (Computer network resources, Electronic journals, E-zines, Electronic newspapers). None of these are form subdivisions.

--Electronic journals can be used as a **topical** subdivision, so works **about** electronic journals can be assigned that topical subdivision. From LSCH:

“Electronic journals (May Subd Geog) Here are entered works on periodicals that are published and distributed electronically.”

--The term Databases is only assigned to things that really are databases: “A collection of logically interrelated data stored together in one or more computerized files, usually created and managed by a database management system.”

If a bibliographic genre is indicated (--Directories, --Index, --Bibliography) use that rather than – Databases

–MeSH – There are no significant differences, MeSH used the publication type “electronic journal” as a form subdivision from 1999 to June 2001 when it discontinued the practice. There are still records on the utilities with this form subdivision. NLM explanation of this available from:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/catpractices2002.html>

–Classification – Generally used by libraries that either take advantage of class browsing in their catalogs or somehow use classification to collocate e-resources. Some libraries academic libraries use classification to create subject-based web resource pages. Generally catalogers do not follow main entry cuttering convention for class numbers, some libraries will cutter using a generic phrase like “Internet” or “Web”

–[Class Discussion: how many classify e-journals locally and why? ]

## ISSN for e-serials

- Current policy is separate ISSN for paper and online serials
- Publishers might be:
  - Printing multiple ISSN one labeled “print ISSN” and the other labeled “online ISSN”
  - Printing a single ISSN not labeled as print or online
- These may or may not be the correct ISSN

50

The centers of the ISSN Network assign separate ISSN to serials in different physical formats. The paper and online versions of a serial would receive separate ISSN.

Sometimes the publisher prints both the ISSN for the print and online on issues of the e-serial or in related pages on the serial’s Web site. This is particularly true of aggregator databases that include digitized versions of print titles

It is sometimes difficult to determine if the publisher is printing the correct ISSN. If the publisher is unaware of the need for a separate ISSN they may be printing the ISSN of the paper version. They will sometimes print other incorrect ISSN, such as those of other related publications, or ISSN with typos.

## 022

- Search for authenticated ISSN records to identify which ISSN are being printed
- If multiple ISSN are labeled:
  - add the online ISSN to subfield “a”
  - add the print ISSN to subfield “y”
- If it is known that an ISSN is incorrect, record the ISSN in subfield “y” of the 022
- Otherwise record a single ISSN you find in subfield “a” of the 022

51

For search purposes, it would be helpful to record the ISSN the publisher is printing on the serial.

It may be possible to determine which ISSN are being printed by searching the utility for authenticated U.S. and Canadian ISSN records. The cataloger may be able to identify the ISSN for the print version on an authenticated ISSN record (042 nsdp or isds/c).

If the cataloger has access to ISSN Online (for information see <http://www.issn.org>) the ISSN can be checked in the international database of registered ISSN. This database contains ISSN registered by all ISSN centers.

If the ISSN have been labeled by the publisher “Print ISSN” and “Online ISSN”

add the online ISSN to subfield “a”

add the print ISSN to subfield “y”

Subfield a=Correct ISSN, Subfield y = Incorrect ISSN

Note: \$z=Canceled ISSN. To input this, you’d need to verify that a particular ISSN was indeed canceled by the ISSN network (e.g. by checking ISSN Online or with the responsible ISSN Center). Therefore the advice is: don’t use \$z to record invalid ISSN.

If it is known that the publisher is printing an incorrect ISSN e.g. the ISSN of the print only, place the ISSN in subfield y of the 022. Subfield y can be repeated if necessary.

Otherwise a single ISSN found on issues of the e-serial that doesn’t have a print version may be correct, perhaps assigned by an ISSN center other than the US Center or ISSN Canada. These can be placed in subfield a of the 022

# Linking fields

- Provide linking notes as needed:
  - 775, 776, 770, 772, 780, 785, 787
- 530 note and field 776, used to link other physical formats.
- Other relationships can be identified as needed
  - Editions (775)
  - Supplements (770, 772)
  - Preceding/Succeeding titles (780, 785)
  - Non-specific relationships (787)

52

•Online serials have the same types of chronological and horizontal relationships to other serial titles that print serials do, and require the appropriate links.

•Provide the appropriate linking fields (and related notes, if necessary) for earlier/later titles, supplements, and other related works. The 776 field Additional physical form entry should be used to link to records for items available in other physical forms.

•Use a 530 note and field 776, as appropriate, to link a computer file serial to its other physical form.

Note: For records created at the CONSER core record standard, not all linking fields are required.

# 776 is a commonly used link

## – Examples showing reciprocal 776 links

- Record for the print version:

```
245 00 Banks in insurance report.  
530      Also issued online.  
776 1   $t Banks in insurance report (Online) $x 1530-9991  
        $w (OCoLC)44602754
```

- Record for the online version:

```
130 0   Banks in insurance report (Online)  
245 00 Banks in insurance report $h [electronic resource].  
530      Also available in a print version.  
776 1   $t Banks in insurance report $x 8756-6079  
        $w (OCoLC)14239346
```

The 776 field is one of the most frequently used linking note fields.

The example on the slide shows the 776 fields and accompanying 530 fields as they would appear on the records for the online and the print records.

Note, in the example given, the titles of the print and the online serial are essentially the same. If the online version title differs, a 730 title added entry or 7XX author/title added entry could be used as well.

## 776 links continued

– Titles of online and print version differ- use of 730

– Record for the print:

```
245 00 Directory of graduate research.  
730 0   DGRweb.  
776 08   $i Also issued online: $t DGRweb  
       $w (DLC)sn 99034838 $w (OCoLC)42752026
```

– Record for the online version:

```
245 00   DGRweb $h [electronic resource].  
730 0    Directory of graduate research.  
776 08   $i Also available in a print version: $t  
       Directory of graduate research $w (DLC)sn 79003432 $w  
       (OCoLC)5229212
```

54

If the titles of the online and print versions differ, a 730 title added entry or 7XX author/title added entry could be used on both records.

This example also illustrates use of the subfield “i” in the linking field to generate the additional physical format note.

# 780/785 Linking fields

## Record for the earlier title:

```
245 00  IAT infobits $h [electronic resource].
362 0    July 1993-no. 60 (June 1998).
785 00  $t CIT infobits $x 1521-9275
        $w (DLC)sn 98004828 $w(OCOLC)39912113
```

## Record for the later title:

```
245 00  CIT infobits $h [electronic resource].
362 0    No. 1 (July 1998)-
780 00  $t IAT infobits $x 1071-5223
        $w (DLC)sn 93004265 $w (OCOLC)28692328
```

55

This example shows 780 and 785 fields and other selected fields from a straight forward title change situation.

# Electronic green journal: Links

- Our example was both a title change and a change of format.

– Record for the online version:

```
245 00 Electronic green journal $h [electronic resource].  
780 00 $t Green library journal (Berkeley, Calif. : 1992)  
$x 1059-0838 $w (OCoLC)24563935
```

– Record for the print version:

```
130 0 Green library journal (Berkeley, Calif. : 1992)  
245 00 Green library journal.  
785 00 $t Electronic green journal $x 1076-7975  
$w (OCoLC)30613816
```

56

Our example is a case where the serial changed title and format. The relationship between the paper and the online versions is expressed by the 780 and 785 fields.

# Electronic Location and Access

- Record the URL for a remote access serial to cite the location of that serial in the 856 field. Use second indicator "0" to indicate that the URL is for the item cataloged.

```
856 40 $u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/poet/
```

- CONSER practice: An 856 can be placed on a record for a print serial when there is an online version, regardless of whether the online version is separately cataloged or not. Use second indicator "1."

```
856 41 $u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/poet/
```

57

- Field 856 identifies the electronic location of the item from which it is available as well as the information needed to access the item by the method identified by the first indicator value (email, HTTP, FTP, telnet, dial-up), or by subfield \$2 (gopher, etc.).

- See 856 indicator and subfield codes in Appendix B. First indicator is Access method (e.g. 4=HTTP), Second indicator is Relationship: 0=the resource, 1=version of resource, 2 related resource

The 856 is used:

- To cite the location of the serial cataloged: Use second indicator "0."
- CONSER practice, use of 856 on the print record.

## Multiple locations: which and how many 856 fields?

- Institutional policies or the nature of the resource may require the recording of:
  - Institution specific URLs in the local database
  - Additional pages related to the serial (e.g. "How to subscribe for paid access page")
  - Mirror sites
  - Multiple access methods

58

- How many and which 856's are appropriate? Depends on:
  - The number of URLs available to the cataloger at the time of cataloging
  - Local policies regarding the provision of 856 fields
  - OCLC or other utility record field limits
- A URL with wide availability is helpful to other institutions if available on the utility record- while institutional specific addresses can be recorded at the local level
- Additional pages at a resource such as an opening screen which provides information on how to obtain paid access to the resource and/or table of contents may be more useful on the utility record than an institutional log on prompt.
- Certain mirror sites may be preferable because of the location of the cataloging institution. Recording of multiple mirror sites might be helpful, but maybe not within the scope of a particular institutions cataloging policy
- Multiple access methods of a given serial (email, Web, etc.) can be recorded in multiple 856s
- Some institutions record a PURL (Persistent Uniform Resource Locator, developed by OCLC) as well as the original URL

# Electronic Location and Access

- The 856 can be used to cite the location of partial contents of the resource cataloged, such as summaries, abstracts, or tables of contents. Second indicator "1" and subfield 3 are used to show this:

```
856 41 $3 Abstracts and index $u http://...
```

- For related resources that do not represent the serial cataloged, its online version, or a part of the serial. Use second indicator "2."

```
856 42 $z Publisher's home page: $u http://...
```

59

- Cite the location of partial contents or related information:

Subfield \$3 may be used to identify the part that is online.

Use second indicator "1" whenever the URL points to any part of the electronic version.

This includes Web sites which give access to some parts of the print material, even if it's repackaged in a substantial way. For example, a Web site which gives only the table of contents of a journal or only abstracts would still be indicator 1 because the site's content is essentially a version of the printed material

- The 856 is also used for related resources that do not represent the serial cataloged, its online version, or a part of the serial. A related resource is any URL which points to content entirely different from the publication itself. Common examples would be an organizational home page or publisher's Web site. If an organizational home page contained the tables of contents of several titles, this would be a related Web site. Use second indicator "2."

## 856 and e-serial packages

- For serials contained in multiple packages, URLs from the different packages can be given in the aggregator-neutral record.
- If the contents of a serial are split among multiple providers (e.g. early issues maintained by one aggregator, the later issues by another):
  - Give the appropriate URL for each package
  - Explain holdings of each in \$3 of the 856 field

## 856 fields for Electronic green journal

```
856 00    $3 E-mail subscription to receive  
announcements and tables of contents of new  
issues $u mailto:majordomo@uidaho.edu $f EGJ  
$i subscribe egjtoc [your email address]
```

```
856 10    $u ftp://www.lib.uidaho.edu/pub/egj  
$l anonymous $z Each issue is a separate file
```

```
856 40    $u  
http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/index.html
```

61

All access methods were recorded in separate 856 fields.

The first indicator identifies the access method: email, ftp and http. The second indicator identifies the relationship between the 856 in the record and the resource. “0” in each case means that the 856 is for the serial cataloged in the record.

Note use of subfield 3 in the 856 for email subscription to announcements of the availability of new issues and table of contents. The second indicator is coded 0 because the 856 provides access to a part of the resource described in the record (to the table of contents of new issues). The email address has been given entirely in subfield “u” as a “mailto” url but could have been parsed into separate subfields.

Note use of subfield z in the “ftp” url

# Record for Electronic green journal

Type: a ELvl: Srce: d GPub: Ctrl: Lang: eng  
BLvl: s Form: s Conf: 0 Freq: MRec: Ctry: idu  
S/L: 0 Orig: s EntW: Regl: x ISSN: Alph:  
Desc: a SrTp: Cont: DtSt: c Dates: 1994,9999

006 [m d]  
007 c \$b r \$d c \$e n \$f u

245 00 Electronic green journal \$h [electronic resource].

246 1 \$i Source code: \$a EGJ

260 [Moscow, Idaho] : \$b University of Idaho Library, \$c  
1994-

310 Irregular

362 0 Vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994)-

500 Title from table of contents (publisher's version,  
viewed June 22, 2003).

62

This is the entire record for Electronic green journal.

520 A professional refereed publication devoted to disseminating information concerning sources on international environmental topics including: assessment, conservation, development, disposal, education, hazards, pollution, resources, technology, and treatment.

538 Mode of access: World Wide Web.

650 0 Environmental sciences \$x Information services \$v Periodicals.

710 2 University of Idaho. \$b Library.

780 00 \$t Green library journal (Berkeley, Calif. : 1992) \$x 1059-0838 \$w (OCoLC)24563935

856 00 \$3 E-mail subscription to receive announcements and tables of contents of new issues \$u mailto:majordomo@uidaho.edu \$f EGJ \$i subscribe egjtoc [your email address]

856 10 \$u ftp://www.lib.uidaho.edu/pub/egj \$l anonymous \$z Each issue is a separate file

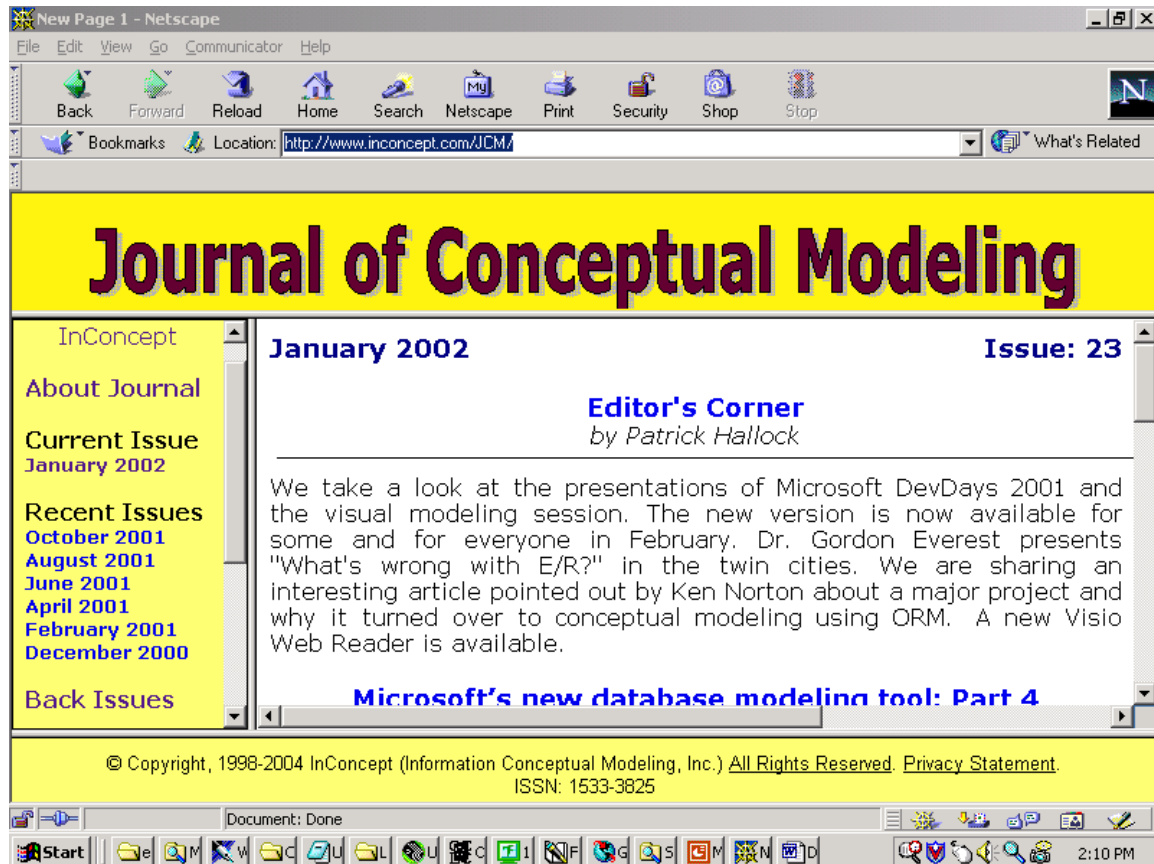
856 40 \$u http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/index.html



# Exercises

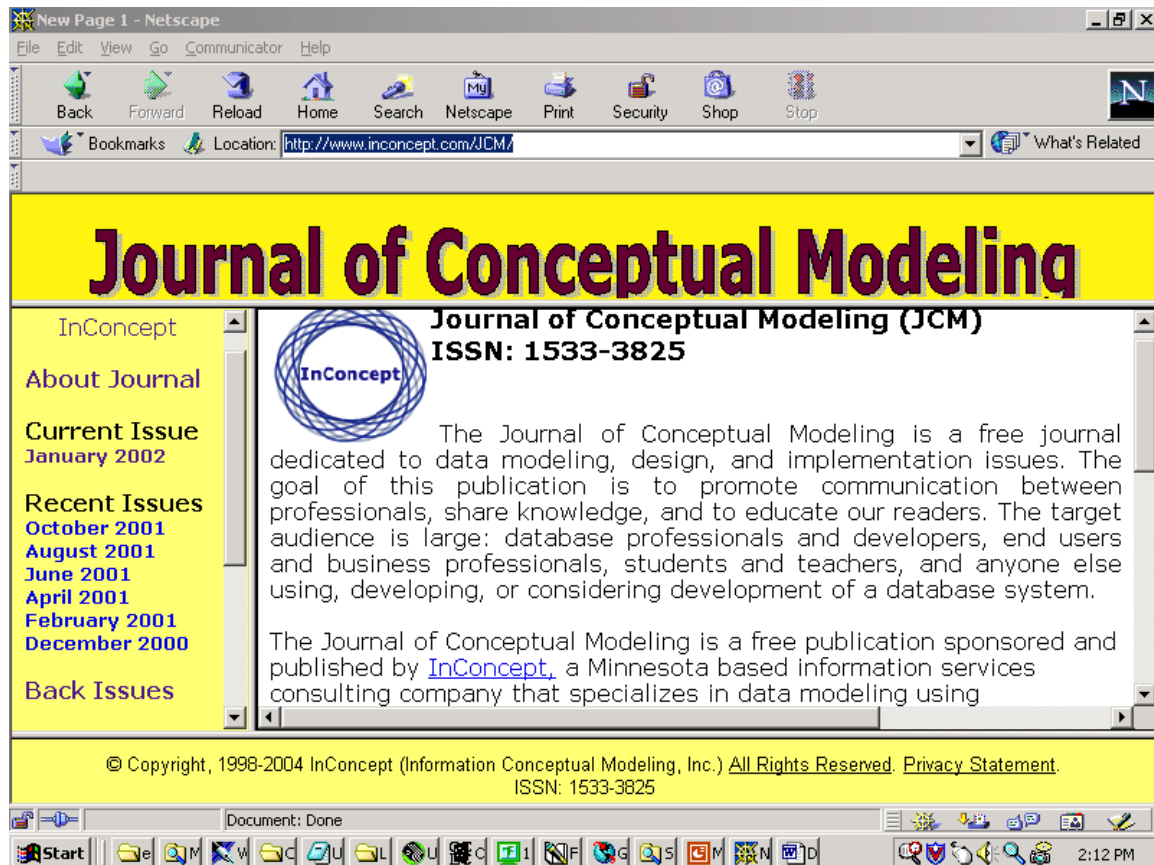


Use these surrogates to create a record for the following online only publication (there is no print version for this title). The publication uses a frames structure so the title remains in a frame at the top at all times. The contents are available in a frame on the left side of the screen. The URL <http://www.inconcept.com/JCM/> leads to the following screen:



## Session 2, exercise 1

Clicking on the “**About Journal**” button shows the following information within the frames:



Clicking on the “**Back issues**” button allows the user to scroll through to find the earliest issue, starting from the most recent at the top of the scroll to the first issue at the bottom. Scrolling through the issues is represented in the following two screens

**Journal of Conceptual Modeling**

InConcept

About Journal

Current Issue  
January 2002

Recent Issues  
October 2001  
August 2001  
June 2001  
April 2001  
February 2001  
December 2000

Back Issues

**Issue 23: January 2002**

Editor's Corner  
by Patrick Hallock

Microsoft's new database modeling tool: Part 4  
by Dr. Terry Halpin

"Peircean" Reorganization in Conceptual Modeling Terminology  
by Esko Marjomaa

Designing a Corporate Information Factory using the Zachman Architecture Framework  
by George Jucan

Analysis Problem Solution  
Analysis Problem  
by Dr. John Sharp

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ISSN: 1533-3825

**Journal of Conceptual Modeling**

InConcept

About Journal

Current Issue  
January 2002

Recent Issues  
October 2001  
August 2001  
June 2001  
April 2001  
February 2001  
December 2000

Back Issues

**Issue 1: April, 1998**

Editor's Notes: Welcome!  
by Scot A. Becker

UML Data Models from an ORM Perspective (Part 1)  
by Dr. Terry Halpin

Composite Objects in Relational and Object Relational Constructs Using InfoModeler 3.1 (Part One)  
by Pat Hallock

Sharp Informatics Example Problem  
by Dr. John K. Sharp

Death and Taxes  
by John M. Miller

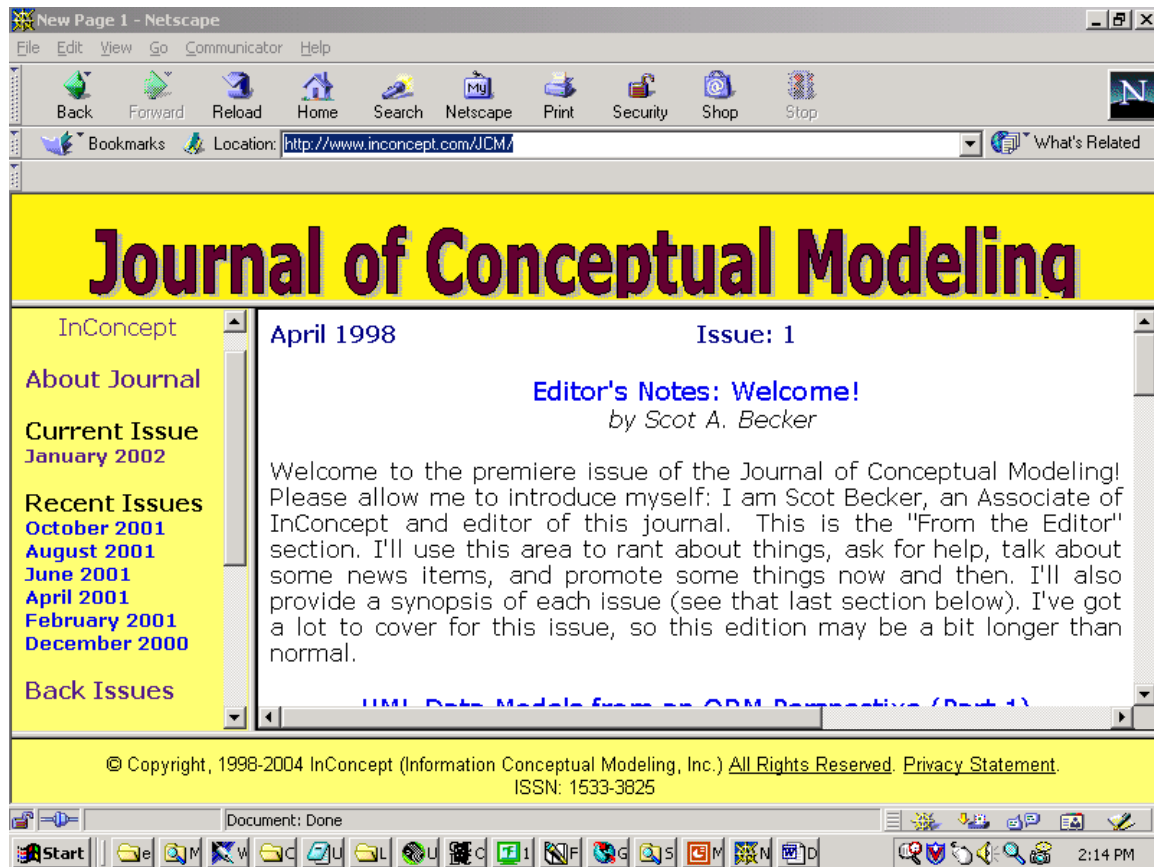
InfoModeler Tips and Tricks: General Tips, Issue One

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ISSN: 1533-3825

Scroll down to earliest issue

## Session 2, exercise 1

Clicking on the issue number and date leads to the first issue:



## The Journal of conceptual modeling

Type: a   ELvl:        Srce: d   GPub:        Ctrl:        Lang: eng  
BLvl: s   Form: s     Conf: 0   Freq: q     MRec:        Ctry: mnu  
S/L: 0   Orig: s     EntW:        Regl: x     ISSN: 1     Alph: a  
Desc: a   SrTp: p     Cont:        DtSt: c     Dates: 1998,9999

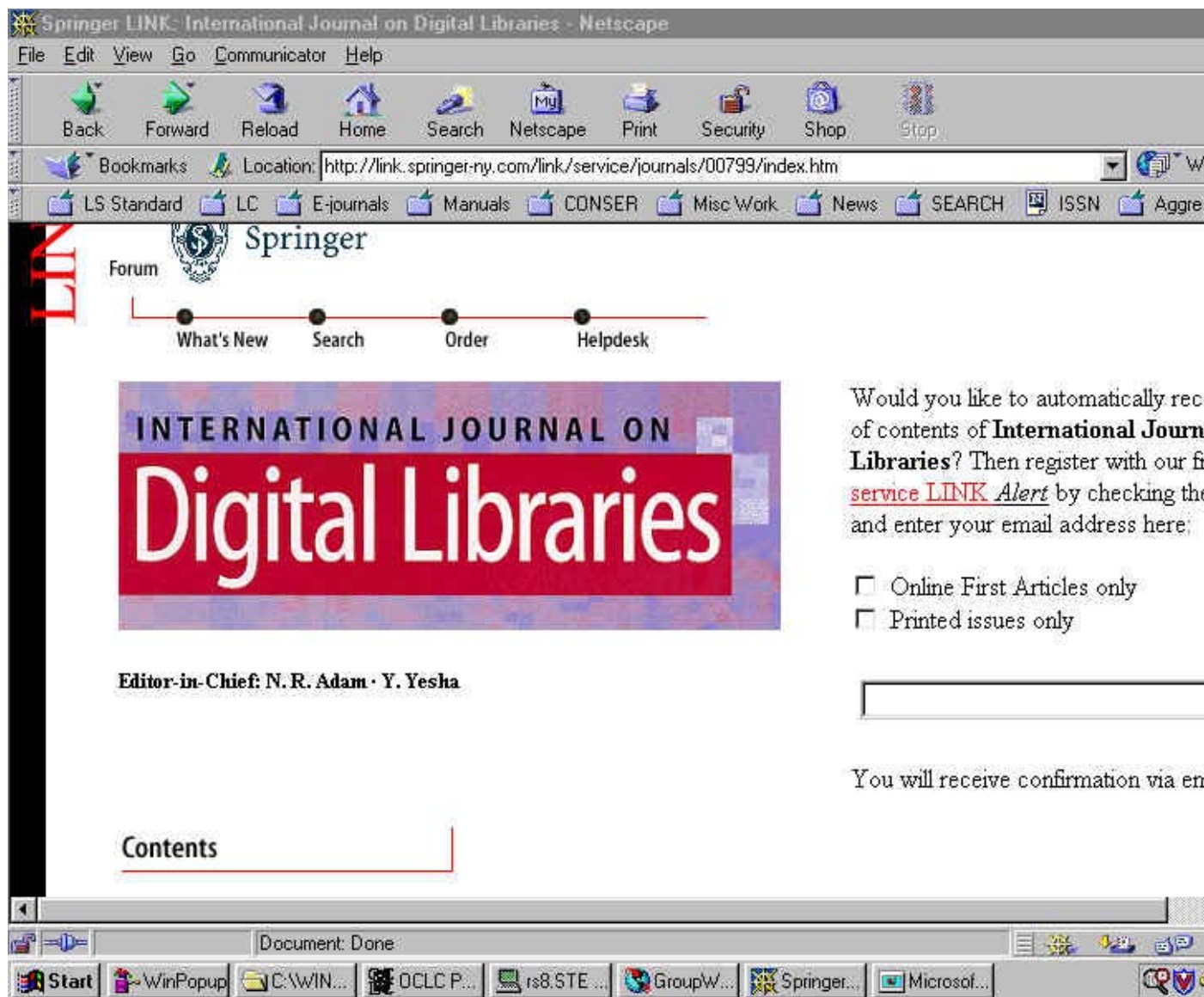
006        [m            d            ]  
007        c \$b r \$d u \$e n \$f u  
022 ##     1533-3825  
245 00     Journal of conceptual modeling \$h [electronic resource].  
246 1#     \$i Title on the "about journal" page: Journal of conceptual  
           modeling : \$a JCM  
260 ##     [Minneapolis, Minn.] : \$b InConcept, \$c c1998-  
310 ##     Five no. a year  
362 0#     Issue 1 (Apr. 1998)-  
500 ##     Title from journal home page (publisher's version, viewed  
           June 16, 1999).  
538 ##     Mode of access: World Wide Web.  
650 0#     Database design \$v Periodicals.  
650 0#     Database management \$v Periodicals.  
856 40     \$u <http://www.inconcept.com/JCM/>



## Session 2, Exercise 2

Provide as many descriptive elements as possible for the online version of this serial based on these surrogates. On the existing record for the print version, provide any appropriate fields.

Journal home page, click on “Contents” button to see available issues



## Session 2, Exercise 2

Select earliest available issue from this contents screen.

Springer LINK: International Journal on Digital Libraries - Contents - Netscape

File Edit View Go Communicator Help

Back Forward Reload Home Search Netscape Print Security Shop Stop

Bookmarks Location: <http://link.springer-ny.com/link/service/journals/00799/tocs.htm>

LS Standard LC E-journals Manuals CONSER Misc Work News SEARCH ISSN A

What's New Search Order Helpdesk Up

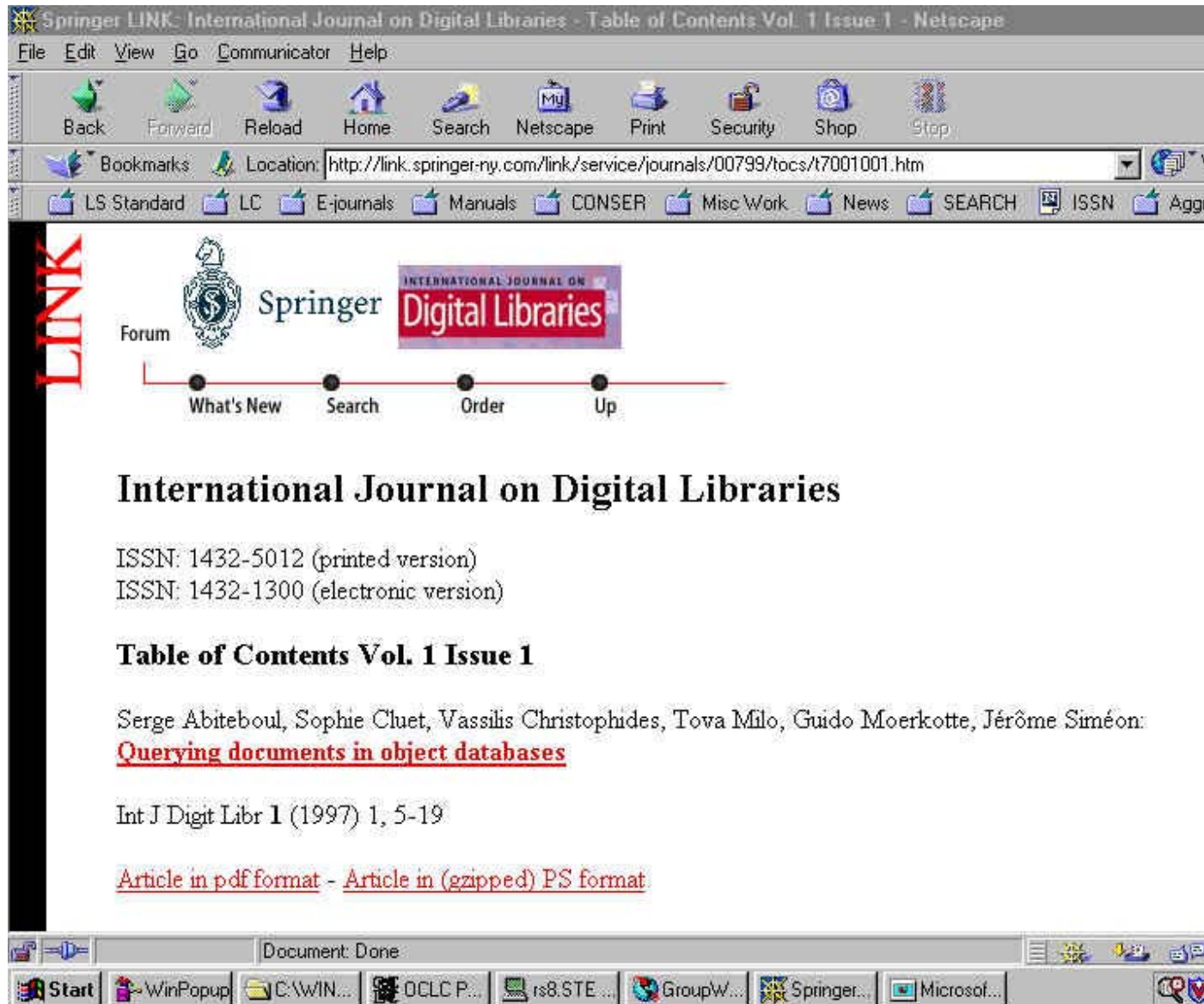
### Contents

**Online First**  
**Immediate Online Publication**  
[Click here to find the most recent articles](#)

2000	1999	1998	1997
<a href="#">3/3</a>	<a href="#">2/2+3</a>	<a href="#">2/1</a>	<a href="#">1/3</a>
<a href="#">3/2</a>		<a href="#">1/4</a>	<a href="#">1/2</a>
<a href="#">3/1</a>			<a href="#">1/1</a>
<a href="#">2/4</a>			

Last update: 11 October 2000  
[LINK Helpdesk](#)  
© Springer Berlin Heidelberg 2000

Table of contents vol. 1, issue 1. Clicking on the link for the article title below: *Querying documents in object databases*, leads to an abstract formatted in HTML. The full article is available only in PDF and gzipped PostScript file formats. The full articles are available only to subscribers.



## Session 2, Exercise 2

### EXISTING RECORD FOR THE PRINT VERSION

OCLC:	37716090	Rec stat:	c		
Entered:	19971001	Replaced:	20000218	Used:	20011016
Type:	a	ELvl:		GPub:	Ctrl: Lang: eng
BLvl:	s	Form:	Conf: 0	Freq:	MRec: Ctry: gw
S/L:	0	Orig:	EntW:	Regl: x	ISSN: Alph:
Desc:	a	SrTp: p	Cont:	DtSt: c	Dates: 1997,9999

022 1432-5012  
030 IJDIFR  
050 00 ZA4080 \$b .I58  
245 00 International journal on digital libraries.  
246 30 Digital libraries  
260 Berlin ; \$a New York : \$b Springer, \$c 1997-  
300 v. : \$b ill. ; \$c 28 cm.  
310 Irregular  
362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1997)-  
500 Title from cover.  
650 0 Digital libraries \$v Periodicals.  
650 0 Information storage and retrieval systems \$v Periodicals.  
936 Vol. 2, no. 1 (Oct. 1998) LIC

# International journal on digital libraries, record for the online version

```

Type: a   ELvl:      Srce: d   GPub:      Ctrl:      Lang: eng
BLvl: s   Form: s    Conf: 0   Freq:      MRec:      Ctry: gw
S/L:  0   Orig: s    EntW:      Regl: x    ISSN:      Alph: a
Desc: a   SrTp: p    Cont:      DtSt: c    Dates: 1997,9999

006      [m      d      ]
007      c $b r $d c $e n $f u
022 ##    1432-1300 $y 1432-5012
050 14    ZA4080 $b .I58
130 0#    International journal on digital libraries (Online)
245 00    International journal on digital libraries $h [electronic
resource].
246 30    Digital libraries
260 ##    Berlin : $b Springer, $c 1997-
310 ##    Irregular
362 0#    Vol. 1, issue 1-
500 ##    Title from HTML table of contents (publisher's version,
viewed June 18, 2001).
500 ##    Latest issue consulted: Vol. 3, issue 3 (2001) (viewed June
18, 2001).
530 ##    Electronic version of: International journal on digital
libraries.
538 ##    Mode of access: World Wide Web.
650 0#    Digital libraries $v Periodicals.
650 0#    Libraries $x Automation $v Periodicals.
650 0#    Information storage and retrieval systems $v Periodicals.
776 1#    $t International journal on digital libraries $x 1432-5012
        $w(OCOLC)37716090
856 40    $u http://link.springerny.com/link/service/journals/
        00799/index.htm

```

**International journal on digital libraries, record for the print version:**

Type: a	ELvl:	Srce:	GPub:	Ctrl:	Lang: eng
BLvl: s	Form:	Conf: 0	Freq: q	MRec:	Ctry: gw
S/L: 0	Orig:	EntW:	Regl: r	ISSN:	Alph:
Desc: a	SrTp: p	Cont:	DtSt: c	Dates: 1997,9999	

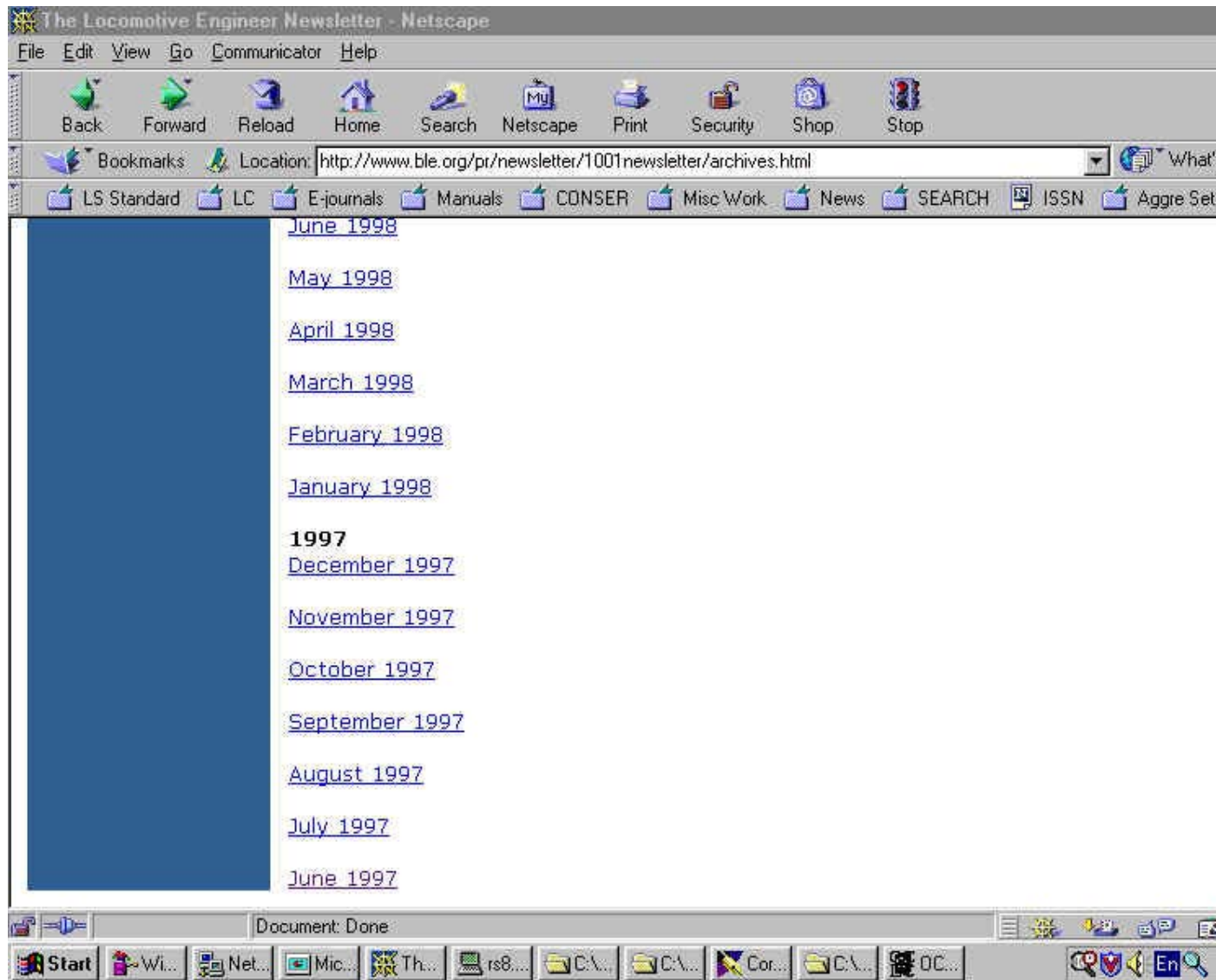
022 ## 1432-5012  
030 ## IJDIFR  
050 00 ZA4080 \$b .I58  
245 00 International journal on digital libraries.  
246 30 Digital libraries  
260 ## Berlin ; \$a New York : \$b Springer, \$c 1997-  
300 ## v. : \$b ill. ; \$c 28 cm.  
310 ## Quarterly  
362 0# Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1997)-  
500 ## Title from cover.  
500 ## Latest issue consulted: Vol. 2, no. 1 (Oct. 1998).  
530 ## Also available online.  
650 0# Digital libraries \$v Periodicals.  
650 0# Information storage and retrieval systems \$v Periodicals.  
776 1# \$t International journal on digital libraries (Online) \$x  
1432-1300 \$w (OCoLC)37716090  
856 41 \$u <http://link.springerny.com/link/service/journals/00799/index.htm>

The Locomotive engineer newsletter is an online version of a printed serial. URL: <http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.html> leads to an Archive page showing all available issues. Most of the 2001 issues, but not all, are available in both HTML and PDF format. Some of the 2001 issues have broken links to the PDF versions, making them unavailable in PDF format. All other issues are HTML only.



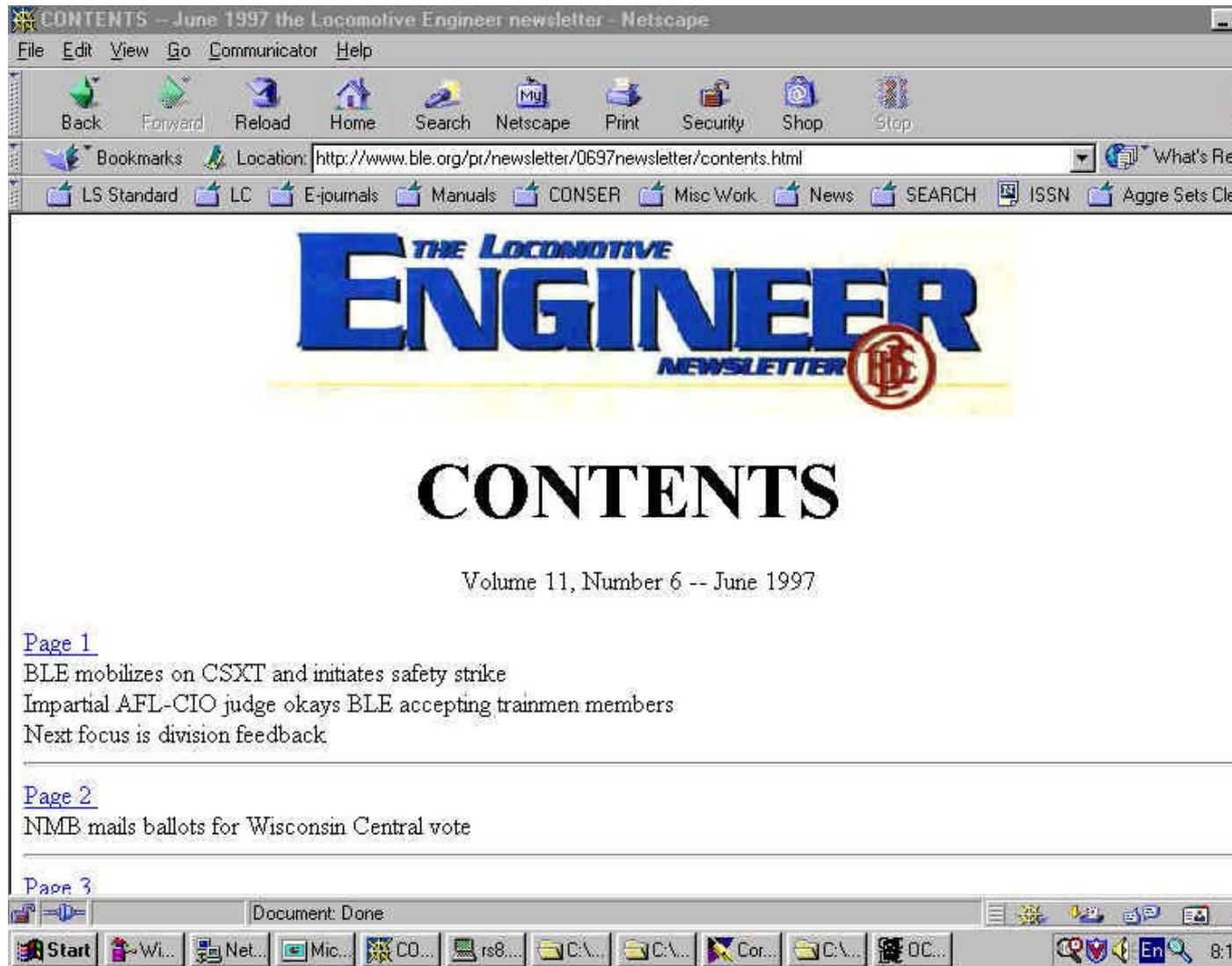
## Session 2, Exercise 3

Scrolling down, the earliest available issue of the online version is found on the archive page.



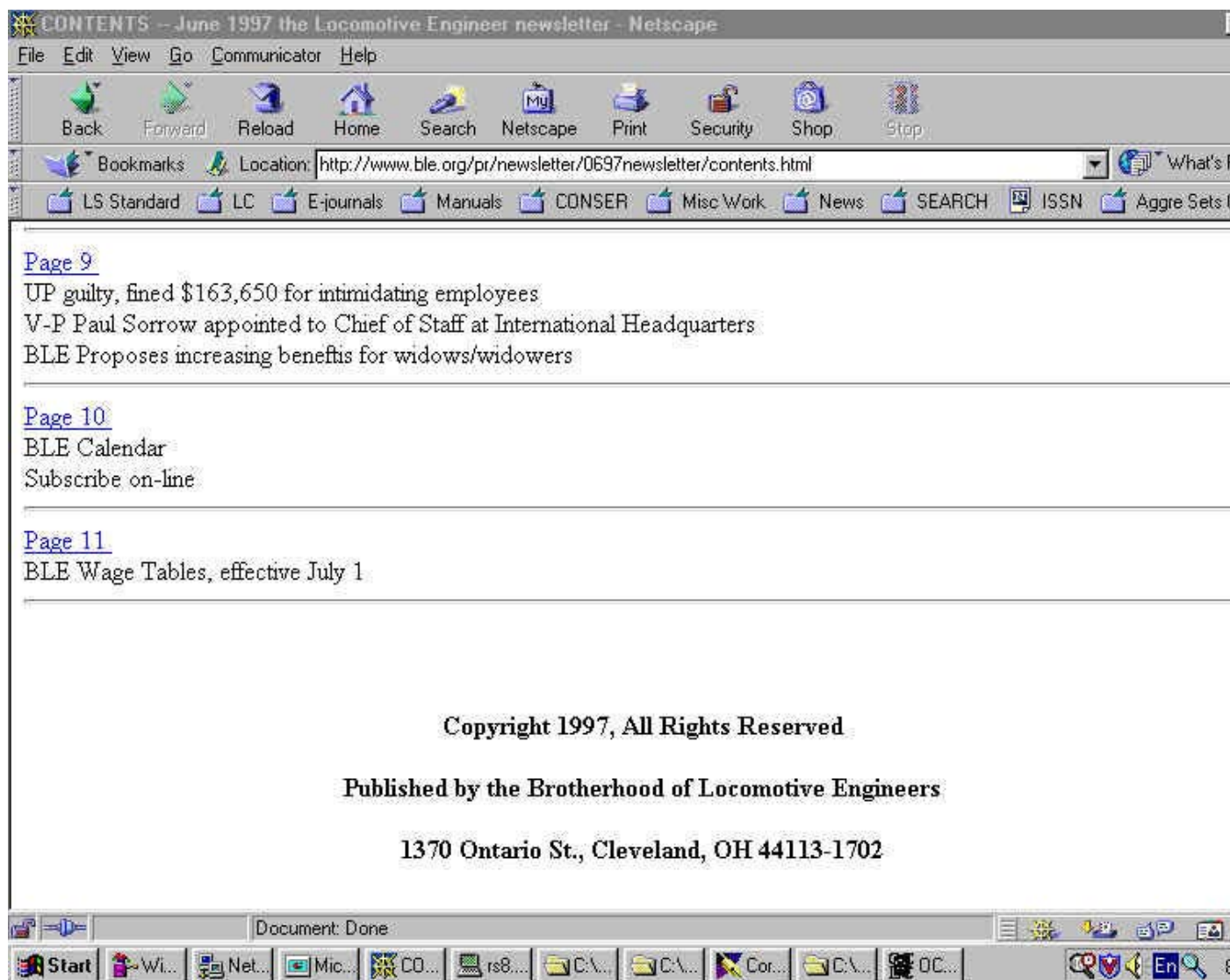
## Session 2, Exercise 3

The table of contents of the earliest available online issue is displayed below:



The foot of the table of contents screen of the June 1997 issue:

## Session 2, Exercise 3



## Session 2, Exercise 3

### EXISTING RECORD FOR THE PRINT VERSION

OCLC: 17933232      Rec stat: c  
Entered: 19880510      Replaced: 19950427      Used: 19981106  
Type: a      ELvl: 7      Srce: d      GPub:      Ctrl:      Lang: eng  
BLvl: s      Form:      Conf: 0      Freq: m      MRec:      Ctry: ohu  
S/L: 0      Orig:      EntW:      Regl: r      ISSN: 1      Alph: a  
Desc: a      SrTp: p      Cont:      DtSt: c      Dates: 1987,9999

022 0 0898-8625 \$y 00245747  
042 nsdp  
210 0 Locomot. eng. newsl.  
222 4 The Locomotive engineer newsletter  
245 04 The Locomotive engineer newsletter.  
246 13 Locomotive engineer  
260 Cleveland, OH : \$b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,  
265 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, BLE Bldg., 1365  
Ontario St., Cleveland, OH 44114  
300 v.  
310 Monthly  
362 1 Began in 1987.  
500 Description based on: Vol. 2, no. 4 (Apr. 1988); title  
from caption.  
710 2 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (U.S.)  
780 01 \$t Locomotive engineer \$w (DLC)sn 7801600

**Locomotive engineer newsletter, record for the online version:**

Type: a	ELvl:	Srce: d	GPub:	Ctrl:	Lang: eng
BLvl: s	Form: s	Conf: 0	Freq: m	MRec:	Ctry: ohu
S/L: 0	Orig: s	EntW:	Regl: r	ISSN:	Alph:
Desc: a	SrTp: p	Cont:	DtSt: c	Dates: 1987,9999	

```

006      [m          d          ]
007      c $b r $d c $e n $f u
037 ##   $b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1370 Ontario St.,
        Cleveland, OH 44113-1702
130 0#   Locomotive engineer newsletter (Online)
245 04   The locomotive engineer newsletter $h [electronic
        resource].
260 ##   Cleveland, OH : $b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
310 ##   Monthly
362 1#   Print began in 1987.
500 ##   Description based on: Vol. 11, no. 6 (June 1997); title
        from caption (publisher's version, viewed Dec. 13, 2001).
500 ##   Latest issue consulted: Vol. 15, no. 11 (Nov. 2001)(viewed
        Dec. 13, 2001).
530 ##   Also published in print format.
650 0#   Railroads $x Employees $x Labor unions $v Periodicals.
650 0#   Locomotive engineers $v Periodicals.
710 2#   Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (U.S.)
776 1#   $t Locomotive engineer newsletter $x 0898-8625 $w (DLC)sn
        88001378 $w (OCoLC)17933232
856 40   $u
        http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.ht
        ml
    
```

**Locomotive engineer newsletter, record for the print version:**

Type: a	ELvl: 7	Srce: d	GPub:	Ctrl:	Lang: eng
BLvl: s	Form:	Conf: 0	Freq: m	MRec:	Ctry: ohu
S/L: 0	Orig:	EntW:	Regl: r	ISSN: 1	Alph: a
Desc: a	SrTp: p	Cont:	DtSt: c	Dates: 1987,9999	

022 0# 0898-8625 \$y 00245747  
042 ## nsdp  
210 0# Locomot. eng. news1.  
222 4# The Locomotive engineer newsletter  
245 04 The Locomotive engineer newsletter.  
246 13 Locomotive engineer  
260 ## Cleveland, OH : \$b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers  
265 ## Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, BLE Bldg., 1365  
Ontario St., Cleveland, OH 44114  
300 ## v.  
310 ## Monthly  
362 1# Began in 1987.  
500 ## Description based on: Vol. 2, no. 4 (Apr. 1988); title  
fromcaption.  
530 ## Also issued in an online version.  
710 2# Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (U.S.)  
776 1# \$t Locomotive engineer newsletter (Online) \$w  
(OcoLC)48591851 \$w (DLC) 2001263049  
780 00 \$t Locomotive engineer \$w (DLC)sn 7801600  
856 41 \$u  
[http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.ht  
ml](http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.html)



# Session 3 – Aggregations and Packages

- ***What kinds of e-serial aggregations and packages are available?***
- ***How can libraries provide access to the titles or content in these packages?***

1

## Warm Up Exercises

What particular aggregations and packages are people subscribing to?

What are some of the general problems you've had with any packages?

## References

Please see reading list.

**NOTE:** You are not expected to be an expert in any particular service or process. You are only there to provide an overview of different approaches to providing e-journal access. If there are any areas of the presentation you are uncomfortable with, you might want to get more information on those areas, starting with the reading list.

Also, your attendees may be more knowledgeable than you about particular approaches, products, services. In our experience with SCCTP training, many of them will be from smaller libraries where the serials *person* will not only catalog, but might be responsible for/manage acquisitions, receipts, licensing, web access, etc. Have them share their expertise with you and the rest of the group as appropriate.

# Aggregations

A collection of publications in electronic form, usually full-text versions of print journals

Some aggregations are stable and well maintained.  
Examples: Project Muse, JSTOR

Some aggregations are “tutti-frutti surprise”  
Examples: Lexis/Nexis, Proquest

2

•For this workshop, we’ll be using the term packages and aggregations interchangeably to mean a collection of publications in electronic form, usually full-text versions of print journals

**NEXT TWO SLIDES GIVE SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STABLE/WELL-MAINTAINED & TUTTI-FRUTTI**

**NOTE: Trainer can customize any of the next three pages by hot-linking specific examples**

# Stable Aggregations

- The titles have a common element (usually publisher)
- Each title has complete full-text (or if not complete, known differences are made clear)
- Browsable because collection is organized by title and issue
- Aggregator maintains a stable title list
- There is a close correspondence between print and online
- Aggregator notifies subscriber of changes to collection

Compare this to:

## *Tutti-Frutti* Aggregations

- Aggregator databases (full-text indexes)
- Often have subject orientation representing many publishers
- Large and amorphous collections
- Individual titles come and go depending on database providers arrangement with publisher
- Not browsable (lacks title and/or issue-level web pages)
- Lacks complete full-text coverage (full-text for some articles but not others)
- Content may include monographs, reference books, newspapers and pamphlets

Most packages are somewhere on a continuum between stable/well-maintained and tutti-frutti

# Aggregations

**How are you providing access to electronic journal packages in your library?**

5

**Generate discussion here and also give a sense of the scope of the upcoming slides.**

Additional, follow-up questions can include:

- Do you provide access to e-serial packages through your catalog?
- For all packages? What are some of the issues in doing this?
- In your experience, do users expect titles from your aggregator databases (e.g., Proquest) to appear in the catalog?
- Do you provide access to e-serial packages by means other than the catalog? How?
- Have you purchased a record set or used any type of service?

# Aggregations and the OPAC

The library catalog should provide users with a record of all selected and available material regardless of format.

Users expect aggregator database titles to appear in the catalog.

Conventional cataloging could solve the problems of aggregations, but most of today's cataloging departments don't have the resources to provide access

# Access to Aggregations

- In addition to access through the OPAC, consideration should be given to alternative access environments:
  - Through web lists, databases and gateways
  - Transparently from online indexes and databases

## Access -- Traditional Cataloging

Titles individually cataloged following the same procedures as for other serials

### Advantages

- Benefits of complete MARC records
- Consistency within the catalog
- OCLC records may be available for popular aggregations

### Disadvantages

- Cataloging not timely when aggregations larger than a couple hundred titles
- Records are more prone to maintenance/deletion

8

### Advantages

- Benefits of complete MARC records include having authorized subject headings and names, complete description, classification, etc.
- Consistency
- There is usually cataloging copy available for larger packages but the quality can vary greatly

### Disadvantages

- As you've seen, cataloging e-serials can be more time-consuming than print because of the need to examine multiple sources and sometimes extensive notes. Also because the resources are more prone to change, more record maintenance is necessary than with print copy cataloging
- Compared to print serial records***, e-serial records may need to be edited if coverage or location changes or if titles are dropped from a package

# Access -- The Single-Record Approach

## Advantages

- Benefits of complete print serial records
- Doesn't require cataloging expertise
- Staff can process larger packages in a more timely fashion

## Disadvantages

- Cataloging still required for those titles not already held in print
- Loss of access points and description specific to the electronic version
- Maintenance difficult for *tutti-frutti* packages

9

**NOTE: THE SINGLE-RECORD APPROACH WILL BE DISCUSSED IN MUCH MORE DETAIL IN THE NEXT SESSION. THE ONLY THING PRESENTED HERE ARE GENERAL GUIDELINES**

## Advantages

- Benefits of complete MARC records include having authorized subject headings and names, complete description, classification, etc.
- Can be processed by lower-level staff. Cataloging resources (catalogers) available for other titles.
- Larger packages can be processed as less work done on each title

## Disadvantages

- Cataloging is still required for titles not already held in the collection → the single record approach is not good for those packages which are primarily unique titles to the collection
- E-serial specific access and description is not in the OCLC/utility record, so needs to be added locally if you want consistency across all e-serial records. For example, if you want 710 Project Muse on all your Muse titles, you will need to do more local maintenance
- Still difficult to keep up with changes in volatile aggregator databases like Proquest

## Access – Aggregator Record Sets

Records for a particular aggregator provided by the aggregator or purchased from a service

### Considerations

- Record completeness
- Updates and maintenance
- Cost
- Relation to records already in your catalog
- Exit strategy

***If your library's subscription to 1800 Proquest titles is cancelled, how are you going to get those records and links out of your catalog tomorrow??***

10

## ANIMATION: LINES FLY IN ONE AT A TIME

MARC record sets are now available for individual aggregators including OCLC (Worldcat), Bell + Howell (Proquest), Gale (Infotrak), Ebsco. Other commercial services (incl. Serials Solutions & TDNet) are developing more customized MARC record sets for a variety of packages. Refer participants to Oct. 2001 report of the *PCC Task Group on Journals in Aggregator Databases* for more info.

### Considerations

#### **How complete and authoritative are the records?**

EBSCO, SerSol, TDNet derives their records from CONSER records, so the records are generally complete and authoritative.

Gale generates their records from their own data, so doesn't include authorized headings, complete description, etc.

#### **What is the record source and what has the record provider added to the record?**

- **Maintenance** is a critically important issue. Questions to ask include:
  - Are updates distributed? How frequently? And how stable is the aggregation? (For example, a quarterly update schedule for JSTOR is appropriate, a quarterly update schedule for Infotrak is probably not)
  - Is the entire record set redistributed or only records to be deleted, added and changed?
  - How are the records already loaded in your catalog to be replaced, deleted, etc.
  - Who is supplying the data? Vendor-supplied data may be more current, but also less complete.

#### **Local handcrafted maintenance is costly.**

**Cost** Per record? Per set? Per load? Also consider local maintenance and systems work. And again consider in the context of other factors. Cheap, incomplete access may be better than no access at all.

### Relation

- Are you following the single record approach? If so, how do you incorporate records sets?

**Exit strategy** – A consideration for *any* package, but esp. important for larger packages that have record sets available.

## Access -- Local Scripting

Minimal records created by the library from vendor-supplied title/ISSN listing

### Advantage

- Provides online access to large packages for which no record set is available

### Disadvantages

- Individual libraries must do the work themselves
- Vendor-supplied listings usually don't include "catalog" access points (subject, corporate body) or title history
- If ISSN not available, difficult to consolidate records

11

## **ANIMATION: MAIN POINTS APPEAR SEPARATELY**

An example of this approach would be a library obtaining an accessions list from an aggregator's page (which might include basic information like title, ISSN, URL) and reformatting that information into a record that can be loaded into the catalog.

Basically, the only difference between this approach and the one just mentioned is that the library itself is doing the work to create the records. In both of these cases, the records are usually *\*very\** brief and won't contain important information like subject, corporate body, earlier/later titles

Mention Hong Kong Baptist University Library experience in LRTS article in reading list

University of Tennessee is doing this. Citation in Task Force report.

## Access – Title Lists

- In the beginning, e-serial access was provided through alphabetic lists on web pages
- Alphabetic browse lists are still popular
- The underlying data may not be an HTML list, but a database generating HTML
- If unable to provide online access through the catalog, this may be the only option for access

12

### **ANIMATION: LINES FLY IN ONE AT A TIME**

• *In the beginning*, means early 1990's. In many cases, these were an outgrowth of print title lists that were made available in libraries. These HTML lists were “handcrafted” because there were so few titles

• In a library's web space, the e-journal list usually has some of the highest hit rates.

• When there are too many individual titles to easily maintain, some libraries developed e-journal databases that are used to generate Web pages. Some libraries have developed this database separately from the MARC catalog whereas others have recycled MARC catalog data to create and maintain this database (An example of recycled database is Scripps Research Institute list. If you want live example: <http://www.scripps.edu/library/open/H.html>)

• You might ask whether there are any participants without hot-linked catalogs.

## Access – Separate Database

Creation and maintenance of a separate database of a library's aggregator serial title coverage

### Advantage

- Requires no cataloging resources

### Disadvantages

- Users must consult two sources to determine serial title holdings
- Duplicates efforts to provide catalog access (if not recycling catalog data)
- Individual libraries must do the work themselves
- Possibly no subject or corporate body access

*Note: Access through a separate database is not a substitute for catalog access, but can be a wonderful enhancement*

13

As mentioned in the previous slide, some libraries are creating separate e-journal databases. These databases can be cooperatively shared to a point, but because holdings and URLs may vary from one library to another (because of licensing arrangements) these are not necessarily a universal solution to providing online access.

JAKE is the most well-known early effort at a comprehensive database which includes holdings information. Now commercial services provide similar access. URL in reading list.

## Access – Vendor Solutions

Vendor solutions cover a range of possibilities including :

- Printed lists
- Title and holdings data
- Record sets
- Searchable scanned tables of contents
- More sophisticated online access
- Management information

Vendors include Serials Solutions, TDNet, 1Cate, SFX

14

### **ANIMATION: BULLETS FLY IN ONE AT A TIME**

- The advantage to using a vendor is that they provide you with access to **all** of your packages. The approaches we've talked about so far have discussed providing access to an individual aggregation
- For most of these services to work, you provide a list of your packages and/or titles and any additional licensing arrangements.
- One consideration is how complete of coverage an individual vendor can provide you. If your library only subscribes to two or three of the most popular services, a vendor can provide fairly complete coverage; if your library subscribes to dozens of full-text sources, then a vendor may only be able to provide partial coverage at best.
- URLs for these services in reading list. Also mention PCC Standing Committee on Automation developing a descriptive list of vendor products.

## Access – OpenURL

- OpenURL is an “actionable” URL that transports resource metadata
- OpenURL standard is designed to support access from an information resource (*source*) to library service components (*targets*)
- A link server parses the elements of an OpenURL and provides the appropriate services that have been identified by the library

15

**Source** is generally a bibliographic citation or bibliographic record representing a work that can be used to generate an OpenURL

**Target** is a resource or service that helps satisfy user’s information need. Examples include full-text repositories; abstracting, indexing, and citation databases; online library catalogs; and other Web resources and services (e.g., local ILL form, amazon.com).

The reason we talk about OpenURL is that it’s a standard that support access to e-resources that can use the library catalog as a resource, but is outside of the catalog

# Access – OpenURL Example

Record describing journal article in citation database:

AU        Smith, Paul  
ISSN     1234-5678  
VOLUME 12  
ISSUE    3  
PAGES    1-8  
PY        1998  
DBASE    BIOSIS

*Service component*

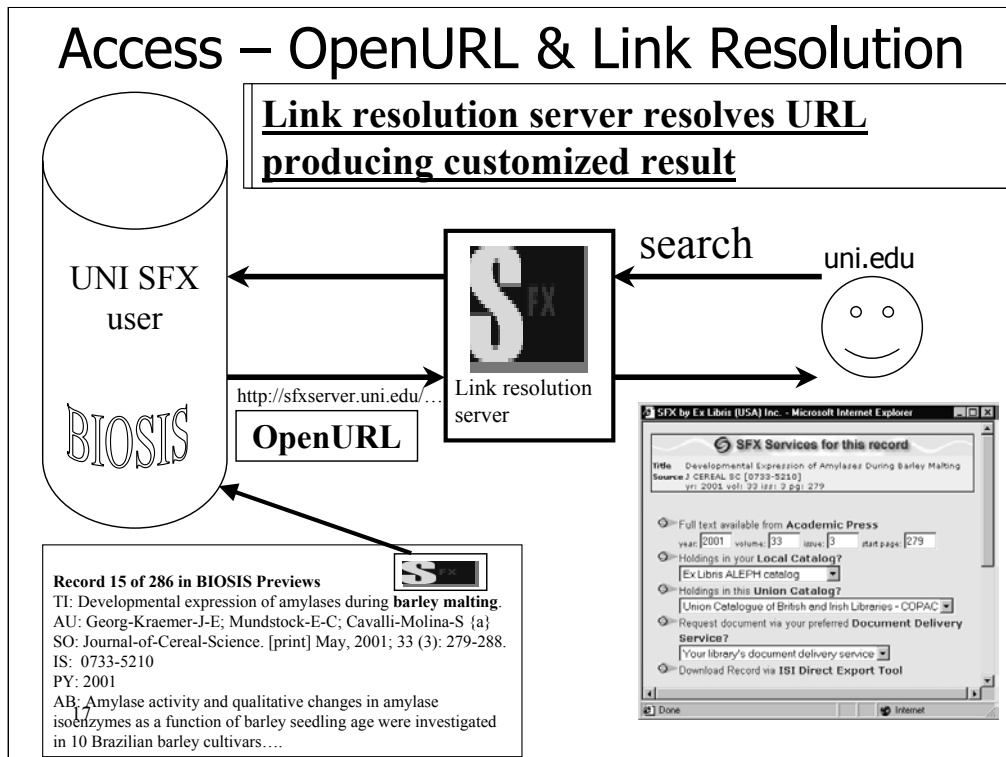
*Resource  
identification*

<http://sfxserver.uni.edu/sfxmenu?sid=Provider1:BIOSIS&genre=article&issn=1234-5678&volume=12&issue=3&spage=1&epage=8&date=1998&aulast=Smith&aufirst=Paul>

16

## ANIMATION

- Beginning with elements that are typically included in a bibliographic citation
- A URL can be generated which has basically two components:
- A Service component. The first piece of the URL identifies the “environment” from which or to which a request (in the form of URL) is going. In this case, the request is assumed to be from a University of Northern Iowa (uni.edu) user and is destined for UNI SFX server. (We’re using SFX as an example here, but there are any number of link-resolution services using the OpenURL standard)
- A Resource Identification component. The rest of the URL contains all the individual bibliographic elements necessary to identify the resource (in this case a journal article). Point out the different elements from the citation in the URL



**Link resolution server sits as a layer between the user and online indexes. ANIMATION:**

- The user at UNI submits a search in a database (BIOSIS)
- The Database service identifies the searcher as a University of Northern Iowa SFX user and performs the search.
- User sees the results and selects a citation to view. Link resolution software inserts a button on any individual citation display (source)
- User clicking on SFX button causes an OpenURL (with citation info) to be sent to UNI link resolution server.
- Based on OpenURL citation elements, UNI link resolution server “resolves” the OpenURL per resolution tables and provides user with customized result. Point out some of the customized results in this particular case.

Note: SFX is only being used as an example here. There are currently several commercially available link resolution services

# Access – OpenURL & Link Resolvers

Link resolution software resolves OpenURL “requests” by:

- Identifying the bibliographic elements of an OpenURL
- Comparing those elements to institution-specific resolution tables
- Identifying the most appropriate “services” to present to a user

18

## **ANIMATION – LINES APPEAR ON AT A TIME**

This slide briefly describes what happens in the link resolution server on previous slide.

- Individual bibliographic elements (e.g., ISSN, journal name, issue number, page numbers, article title, author name, etc.). If questions, refer people to earlier OpenURL example
- These tables might include listings of holdings for various full-text services or might be a list of ISSN held in the libraries print collection
- Based on the results of comparing elements with tables, many possible services are possible. The example we just looked at provided user with a link to full-text, a link to catalog search, link to an ILL form and link to download the citation.

# Access – OpenURL & Link Resolvers

## Link resolution software

- Is customizable
- Takes development time and effort
- Requires *both* the source (database) and target (e-journal packages, library catalogs) to be OpenURL compliant

See reading list for more information about OpenURL

19

## **ANIMATION – LINES APPEAR ONE AT A TIME**

- The example presented is one example. Link resolver could also be configured to automatically redirect user if full-text available and not present an intermediate screen. Typically, link resolution service presentations display a menu of options to the user but that's not required. For example, if only one full-text source is available, resolution software could transparently redirect user to full-text.
- The degree of customization is decided by the library. Ex Libris does provide tables of holdings data for particular packages...if the library only wants links to full-text and subscribes to a small number of packages, developing the resolution tables are fairly straightforward. If the library wants more customization (e.g., links to catalog, ILL forms, or other web sites (amazon.com)), then they will have to identify which OpenURL elements trigger which particular customization and spend more time customizing the resolution table. There are hardware requirements as well, so you will need equipment and systems staff to implement and maintain.
- Both the information source (e.g., citation database) and information target (full-text, catalog, ILL form) must be OpenURL compliant. The NISO web page provides a number of demonstration projects. The SFX OpenURL page includes a current listing of OpenURL compliant source and target resources.

## Aggregations -- Summary

- There are a number of ways that access can be provided to serials in packages and aggregations
- Depending on your mix of packages and titles, there might be one solution or several solutions
- Libraries should include catalog access, but must also think beyond the catalog

**ACCESS, ACCESS, ACCESS!!**

20

### •ANIMATION: LINES APPEAR ONE AT A TIME

- With the last line, basically reinforce the concept that in a linked world, access should be maximized including access outside the catalog